Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet. Vol. 5.

Door, Church of St. Croft, Kent.

Written by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Dec. 1808.

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VOL. V.

LONDON:

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ANTIQUARIAN

Antiquarian

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL CABINET,

CONTAINING A SERIES OF

ELEGANT VIEWS

OF THE

MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY

IN

Great Britain.

Accompanied with

LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. V.

LONDON:

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LIST OF PLATES.

ttle Carter Lane, St. Paul's.

East end of St. Croft.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond Street & Mr. Carpenter Old Bond St. Dec. 1. 1808.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS,

HAMPSHIRE.

The Hospital of St. Cross is situated in a delightful valley, at the distance of about one mile from the city of Winchester, from which place the footpath to St. Cross winds along the margin of a pleasant river, which enlivens a scene rendered beautiful and picturesque by cottages and farms, that are interspersed in every direction. Drawing nearer to the ancient walls of St. Cross, the mind is imperceptibly diverted from the charms of nature and of rural life, to ruminate on the remains of this once splendid establishment, which retains more of the appearance of monastic order than is now to be found elsewhere in the kingdom. It was founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester, in the year 1132, for the health of his own soul and the souls of the kings of England. The original institution was for the maintenance of thirteen poor men, so debilitated by age and infirmities as to be unable to maintain themselves without charitable assistance: these men were to have continual habitation in the Hospital, and to be provided with proper clothing, and beds suitable to their infirmities; and also to have a daily allowance of good wheaten bread, good small beer, three messes each for dinner, and one for supper: but in case any one of these should

happen to recover a sufficient degree of strength, so as to be judged able to maintain himself, he should be respectfully discharged, and another admitted into his place. Besides these thirteen poor brethren, one hundred other poor, of modest behaviour, and the most indigent that could be found, should be received daily at dinner, and have each a loaf of common bread, one mess, and a proper allowance of beer, with leave to carry away with them whatever they did not consume on the spot.

The founder also directed other charities to be distributed among the poor in general, in such proportion as the revenues of the Hospital should be found able to allow, the whole of which was to be applied to charitable uses. There was also a foundation for a master, with the salary of from seven to eight pounds annually, together with a steward, four chaplains, thirteen clerks, and seven choristers (the latter of whom were kept at school in the Hospital), besides servants.

The endowments of this Hospital were not altogether derived from the founder's own private fortune, but consisted principally in the donations of divers considerable rectories belonging to his diocese, or that were under his patronage; the greater part of which, though granted to the Hospital by his express terms of the charter of foundation, were, nevertheless, only made subject to the payment of certain annual pensions, except the churches of Husborne, Whitchurch, Fareham, and Twyford, with their chapels.

Engraved by Lizars for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Fenn.

Bangor Ferry Chapel.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & Longman & Co. Paternoster Row & Bond St. Dec. 1st. 1808.

The revenues of the Hospital appear, by an old record of inquisition, to have amounted originally to £250 *per annum*; in Wykeham's time they were said by him, in his letters to the pope, to be above £300 *per annum*, and were afterwards proved by one of the stewards, cotemporary with that bishop, as well as to several other persons, to have exceeded the yearly amount of £400: the whole free from all deductions or taxes, either to the pope or king, as being entirely appropriated to the use and benefit of the poor, except £7 :4 :6 *per annum*, which was the valuation of the master's portion.

The particular allowances to the poor, according to the above inquisition, were as follow: each of the thirteen secular brethren were allowed daily one loaf of good wheaten bread, of five marks weight (viz. three pounds four ounces), one gallon and a half of good small beer: they had also a pottage called *mortrel*, made of milk and *Wastel bred*, a dish of flesh or fish, as the day should require, and a pittance for their dinner, likewise one dish for their supper. The hundred casual poor were fed in a hall appointed for this purpose, called from this circumstance—*Hundred-mennes-hall.*

The controllers and head administrators of this charity were, by the appointment of De Blois, the Religious Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, whose peculiar institute was to take care of hospitals, and who had a preceptory at Baddesley, near Lymington, in this county. But the succeeding bishop, Richard Toclyve, disagreeing

with them concerning the administration of the Hospital, at the instance of the sovereign, Henry II. and upon certain conditions agreed upon between the parties, they resigned their charge into the hands of the prelate and his successors. Toclyve, being bent upon the improvement of this charity, provided that an additional hundred poor persons should be supported on it, besides those appointed by his predecessor. In the end, however, he seems to have built and founded an hospital of his own (St. Mary Magdalen) on the opposite side of the city. The institution of St. Cross, having been much injured and diverted from its original purpose, by certain masters of it, in the fourteenth century, it was, with infinite pains, and many a tedious process, both in the spiritual and temporal courts, brought back to its original perfection by William of Wykeham, who made use for this purpose of his able confident John de Campden, having appointed him to the mastership of it. In short, this establishment, as Lowth remarks, was put upon so good a footing by Wykeham and Campden, that the succeeding bishop, cardinal Beaufort, being resolved to imitate the conduct of his predecessors, in making some permanent charitable foundation, chose rather to enlarge this ancient institution than to erect a new one. With this view he made an endowment for the maintenance of two more priests, thirty-five additional poor men, residents in the house, and of three women to attend upon such as were sick. The intention of Beaufort was, that his charity should be applied

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Britton.

North side of the chancel St. Cross.

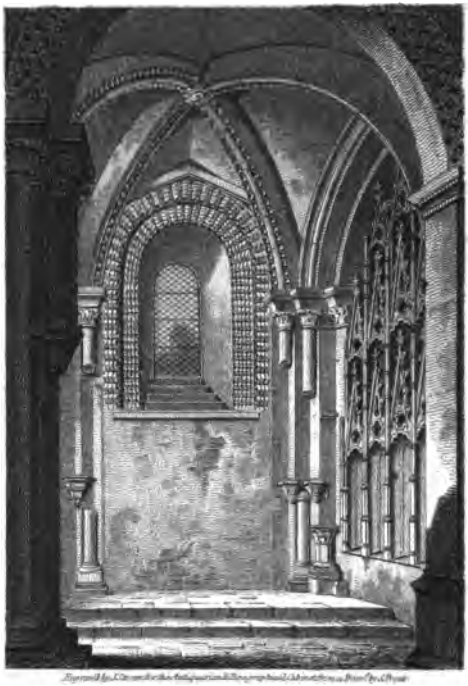
Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Dec. 1, 1806.

chiefly to the relief of decayed gentlemen: and he appointed that the Hospital, which he nearly rebuilt, should be called the *Alms House of Noble Poverty.*

The present establishment of St. Cross is but the wreck of the two ancient institutions, having shared the fate of many other hospitals at the reformation. Instead of seventy residents, as well clergy as laity, who were here entirely supported, besides one hundred out-members, who daily received their meat and drink, the charity consists at present but of ten residing brethren and three out-pensioners, exclusive of one chaplain and the master. The allowance to the inmates is one pound of meat per day, three quarts of good small beer, and five loaves of wheaten bread, each loaf weighing twenty-four ounces, besides certain additional allowances of meat and drink on particular days, and sixpence weekly. The out-pensioners have each a stipend of £10 *per annum* during life: the sum of 25*s.* is also distributed among the poor every year, being the remainder of the revenue formerly appropriated to the feeding of the poor in the Hundred-mens-hall. There is besides at this time a daily allowance to the porter, of a certain quantity of bread and beer, for the refreshment of poor travellers, who are entitled to a piece of white bread, and a cup of beer on demand: this demand is frequently made by persons of different quality, for the sake of enjoying the peculiarity of the custom.

This Hospital is entered on the north side through a

large gateway that leads into the first court, which is rudely covered with grass. Here, on the left hand, is seen the Hundred-mens-hall, being the refectory in which the hundred out-boarders used to be served with their daily portions. High up at the eastern end of it, there appears to have been a window, by means of which the master was enabled, from an apartment communicating with it, to inspect the behaviour of this class of poor men. It is about forty feet long, and is now turned into a brewhouse. On the right hand is a range of buildings, which constituted the kitchen, scullery, and other offices necessary for preparing food for so large a family. In front of us we have, on one side, the back of the porter's lodge, on the other, the two north windows of the brethren's hall, and in the centre, the lofty and beautiful tower raised by the second founder Beaufort, whose statue, in his cardinal's hat and robes, appears kneeling in an elegant niche on the upper part of it. There are two other niches on the same level and of the same form. In the cornice, over the gates of this tower, we behold the cardinal's hat displayed, together with the busts of his father, John of Gaunt, of his royal nephews Henry IV. and Henry V. and of his predecessor Wykeham. In the spandrils, on each side, appear the founder's arms, viz. France and England quarterly. The centre base, in the groining of the said gateway, is carved into a curious cross, composed of leaves, and surrounded with a crown of thorns. On the left hand is the door of the porter's lodge.



Engraved by J. Carter for the Antiquarian Repertory, from a Drawing made by Mr. Alderman Price, Pr. & Bryant

Chapel on the N. side of the chancel St. Cross.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Harris, New Bond St. J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. & Dean St. Soho

Through the gate of this tower may be seen the north porch of the church; this is entered by an arch, the supporting pillars of which appear to have given way, though according to Dr. Milner, from whose History of Winchester the present account of St. Cross is principally extracted, it was originally so constructed.

We now pass into the second or principal court, where we behold the church of De Blois, which advances a considerable way into the court, and prevents its being a perfect parallelogram. On the left hand of the court, stretching from the north transcept of the church to the porter's lodge, is a long open portico 135 feet in length, called in ancient times an Ambulatory, being calculated for the exercise of the brethren in bad weather. This part of the fabric, with the chambers over it, bear proofs of the alterations that have been made in them, both by Sherbourne, master of the Hospital in the reign of Henry VII. and by Compton, who governed it in that of Charles II.; still, however, it is not improbable, that the substance of the building is part of the original work of the first founder, De Blois. The aforesaid chambers are to this day called *The Nuns' Rooms*, being the apartments which the three hospital sisters, who were appointed to attend the sick, occupied, as likewise the infirmary, where the sick brethren themselves were lodged during their illness. At the east end of these apartments is seen a window communicating with the church, which being opened, the patients as they lay in

their beds, might attend to the services there going forward. Looking upon the south front of the tower, from the inside of the court, we see a single niche, resembling those which are seen on the north side; this was filled with a female statue of the Virgin Mary, until within the last fifty years, when it fell down, and was destroyed by accident. Adjoining to the tower, on the west side, is the common hall or refectory, to which we ascend by a flight of stone steps. The windows are elegantly proportioned and mullioned, and have heretofore been entirely filled with painted glass, the remnants of which, and in particular the cardinal's arms and motto, still remain in most of them; the roof is left open to the timbers, which are of Irish oak, and well disposed in the Gothic fashion. Next to the hall are the master's apartments, which are spacious and convenient. The windows of one of its galleries are ornamented with some curious specimens of ancient painted glass. The whole west wing consists of cells of the brethren, each one of whom has three small chambers to himself and a separate garden, being the precise allotment of the Carthusian monks. The south wing, having been long untenanted and out of repair, has been taken down within these few years.

This court is ornamented with a neat grass plat, and planted in many places, particularly along the ambulatory, with a diversity of shrubs and banks of flowers, which give it a most pleasing appearance; affording

The Double Arch, Church of St. Croft, Hants.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Dec. 1. 1808.

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a thoroughfare for the country people, it has a gate of egress near the west end of the church; hence the path leads through meadows well planted with forest trees, and beautifully varied by the winding stream. The land being unincumbered with underwood, forms an agreeable and convenient pleasure-ground for the brethren, who are frequently seen in their cross-impressed gowns wandering among the trees.

The church is regularly built, in the cathedral form, consisting of a nave and side aisles, 150 feet long: a transcept, which measures 120 feet; and a large square tower over the intersection. It is entirely the work of De Blois, except the front and upper story of the west end, which are of a later date, and seem to have been an effort of that great encourager of the arts, William of Wykeham, to produce a style of architecture more excellent, and better adapted to ecclesiastical purposes than what had hisherto been known. This style soon after made its appearance in a regular shape. The west door is an elegant specimen of the early pointed or Gothic style; it consists of a double arch with trefoil heads, and an open quatrefoil in the centre above them, forming all together one elegant pointed arch, which rests upon four slender columns, with neat plain capitals and bases. The arched moulding that rests upon the inward pillars, consisting of a cup of a flower inverted, in open carved work, is an appropriate ornament of the pointed order, being different from every kind of Saxon moulding. We have

here also one of the first specimens of a canopy over a pointed arch, which afterwards became so important a member of this style of architecture. The present canopy is a plain weather moulding, of the same angle with the arch itself, and rests, by way of corbels, on two flowers, instead of human heads, though an ornament of the latter kind is seen in the open space, just above the centre column. It may be looked upon as certain, that this ornamented portal is not coeval with the rest of the lower part of the church: and from its style, we may safely pronounce that it was altered to its present form about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The great west window is divided by simple mullions into five principal lights, the wheel above and other intermediate spaces being filled with ornamental trefoils. This appears to be one of the earliest specimens of a great west window, before transoms and ramified mullions were introduced; and therefore the western end of the church must have been altered to receive this and the door beneath it about the time above mentioned; the eastern extremity of the church being left (as it still continues) in its original state. There is a plain canopy, without any appearance of a pediment, over the arch of this window, like that over the portal. The chief improvement is, that it rests in the present instance on corbel heads; namely, those of a king and a bishop. The east end of the church is flanked at the upper part by two elegant towers, which terminate below in broad flat

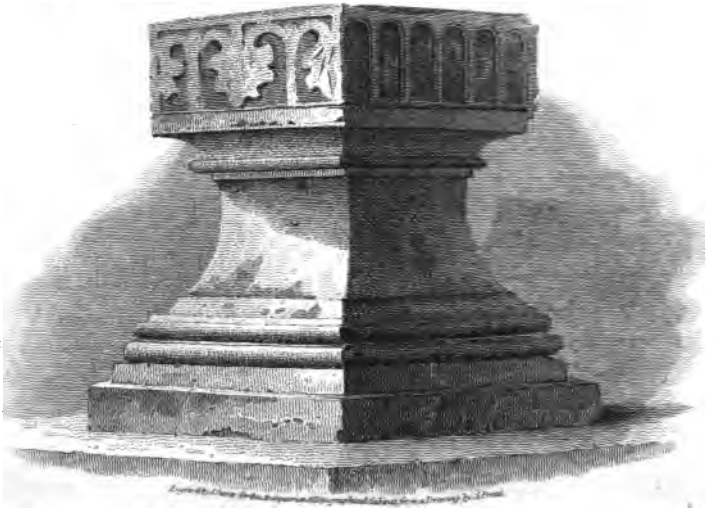
Pointed Arches in the South Transept. Church of St. Cross

Published for the Proprietors by W. Taylor New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Dec. 1. 1826.

abutments; in the centre there is another butment of the same form: on each side of this are four round-headed windows, the two lower ones are blank, on account of the high altar which is built against them within. Extending on either side is a small chapel or aisle, with a window, corresponding in form with those before mentioned. On the north side of the chancel, close to the intersection of the transcept, is a small pointed door; this has the same mouldings with the windows, immediately above it, and is ornamented like them with a profusion of zigzag, bearing the most indubitable marks of a similar age; the arch is supported by two massive columns, with capitals differently carved. Ranged along each side of the chancel, above the roofs of the side chapels or aisles, is a row of arches, which viewed externally, appear of the pointed form, but seen within the church they are intersecting circular arches, every alternate head of which being broken through the wall, leaves a regular range of pointed arches: this device of intersecting circles probably made way for the introduction of the pointed arch. In the southern transcept are pointed arches without the appearance of circular intersections, ornamented with zigzag and other Saxon mouldings, and supported by Saxon pillars, illustrating the gradations by which the Saxon style was changed to the pointed or Gothic. At the junction of the chancel and the south transcept is a singular double arch; that part of it which is connected with the chancel composes a complete circular arch, while that in the transcept,

ramifying from the centre of the circular one, more suddenly meets the capital on which it rests, and nearly forms one side of a pointed arch—the whole is richly embellished with a variety of Saxon ornaments.

Entering the church from the west door a range of massive Saxon pillars presents itself on each side of the nave; these are of the same dimensions in circumference as in length, and have ornamented capitals and bases; they support an incipient pointed arch, which bears the appearance of early Gothic: the whole building seems, indeed, to be a collection of architectural essays, with respect to the disposition and form both of the essential parts and of the subordinate ornaments. The windows and arches are some of them short with semicircular heads, and some of them immoderately long and terminating like a lance. The capitals and bases of the columns alternately vary in their form as well as in their ornaments: the same circumstance is observable in the ribs of the arches, especially in the north and south aisles, some of them being plain, others profusely embellished, and in different styles, even within the same arch. Here we see almost every kind of Saxon and Norman ornament—the chevron, the billet, the hatched, the pellet, the fret, the indented, the nubule, and the wavy, all executed in a superior manner. The vaulting of the nave or west end was evidently made by the second founder Beaufort, whose arms, together with those of Wykeham and of the Hospital, are seen in the centre. Between two of the



Font, at St. Cross, Winchester.

Pub. by J. Carter, Engraver, No. 16 Charles Street, Blackfriars Road, & Mr. Carter, Jun. Bond Street, Carpenter, Old Bond St. 1st Dec. 1787.

ponderous pillars in the nave stands the font, which, from its workmanship, appears to be of the same date with the western part of the building; it is ornamented with flowers and round-headed arches. Near the font, within the wall of the church, is a tomb composed of a cinquefoil arch, supported by short columns; it was probably erected about the middle of the thirteenth century; the canopy is adorned with crockets and a finial. Looking towards the east end, the chancel presents a rich specimen of the intersecting circular arch, which has been before alluded to. This part of the church is paved with white marble: on each side of the high altar are rich screens of Gothic spire-work carved in stone, and handsomely ornamented. On each side of the chancel, divided from it by the screen, is an aisle or chapel, in which are the remains of the two side altars; these chapels exhibit an intermixture of different styles of architecture: the windows are circular with a broad band of zigzag; the groining of the roofs is ornamented in a similar manner, and springs from slender clustered columns, attached to which in the chapel on the north side, which we have represented, are brackets, and an elegant piscina supported by grotesque infantine figures. The transcepts are lighted by large circular windows, with several bands of varied zigzag; between the indentures of the outer row are figures representing cherubs.

Other remarkable things within the church are, the carved figures of illustrious scripture personages over the

sixteen stalls in the choir, which, by the style of the design and workmanship, appear to be of the reign of Henry VII.; the ancient monumental brass, standing under the tower, to the memory of John de Campden, the friend of Wykeham; and the modern mural monument of Wolfran Cornwall, formerly speaker of the house of commons. There is likewise some curious painted glass in the great west window, placed there at the expense of the master, Dr. Lockman: this consists of ancient figures of saints, and of modern stained glass, containing the arms of his majesty, the prince of Wales, and other branches of the royal family, as likewise of the Hospital itself, and in the open quatrefoil over the door, the arms and initials of the said master, Dr. Lockman. We must not forget to mention that there is, in different parts of the pavement, a great quantity of glazed tiles, called and supposed to be Roman, though upon some of them we clearly see the hatched and other Saxon ornaments, and upon others the English monosyllables *Have mynde*, in the common black letter of the fifteenth century, which brings the use of these tiles almost down to our own age.

Engraved by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian Topographical Cabinet, from a drawing by W. Tombleson

Reygate Castle, Surry.

Published for the Proprietors, by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Dec. 1st 1816.

RYEGATE CASTLE,

SURRY.

THIS Castle stood on the north side of the town, behind the principal street. Of its ancient history we know but little, and of its original foundation still less. The slender accounts of it that have reached our times, ascribe its origin to some of the earlier earls of Warren and Surry. Certain it is, that under the earls of Warren here was a castle of considerable note, which seems to have been one of the capital seats of their barony in England. William earl of Warren, who possessed it in king John's time, is the first of his family spoken of by Dugdale as the proprietor, who, however, acknowledges his title to it to have been derived from his earliest ancestors.

The site of this structure is now the property of lord Somers. It is an eminence, surrounded by a ditch of considerable breadth and depth on the south and west sides. On the summit of the hill, which contains an area of an acre and thirty-eight poles, and is formed into a lawn of a very fine turf, is erected a summer apartment, in a taste corresponding with the original design of the spot; and, on the east side, without the ditch, is a gateway of the antique form, with the following inscription over it:

NE.
Will'i comitis Warren
Veteris hujusce loci incolæ
Fidique libertatum nostrarum Vindicis
MEMORIA
Temporum injuria
cum ipso Castello
INTERCIDERET
Propriis R. B. impensis
H. S. E.
Anno MDCCLXXVII.

In the centre of the area is the entrance, by a flight of steps covered with a small building of a pyramidical form, to the depth of eighteen feet, and in a suitable style, and then regularly, without steps, twenty-six feet more, and the whole length 235 feet, into a cave or room 123 feet long, thirteen wide, and eleven high to the crown of the arch; in one part of which is a crypt of near fifty yards in length, with a seat of stone at the end, which extended the whole length of the room on both sides. This cave served probably the different purposes of its lords, as a repository for their treasures and military stores, and a place of safe custody for their prisoners. The arch is broken and the cavity stopped, which is supposed to have made a private communication with the town. In 1802 a spur of an extraordinary size was found here at the depth of three feet in the ground.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian Repository Vol. [illegible]

Gate of Ellingdon Abbey Bucks

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. 1 Dec. 1808.

THE ABBEY GATE, ABINGDON,

BERKS.

The town of Abingdon was called by the Saxons Seukesham, Shoevesham, or Seovechesham; but after the Abbey was founded here by king Cissa and Heane his nephew, it gradually dropped its ancient name, and began to assume that of Abandun, and Abbingdon, i. e. the town of the Abbey; and Kenwin, who governed the West Saxons after Cissa, gave the town as an endowment for the Abbey, and ordered that it should be called Abendun. Dugdale, in his Monasticon, observes, "There were twelve mansions about this monastery at first, and as many chapels, inhabited by twelve monks, without any cloister, but shut in with a high wall, none being allowed to go out without great necessity, and the abbot's leave. No woman ever entered the same, and none dwelt there but the twelve monks and the abbot. They wore black habits and lay on sackcloth, never eating flesh unless in dangerous illness." In the reign of Alfred the monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and lay in ruins till the year 954, when, through the cunning policy of Dunstan, who, to promote his own schemes, was endeavouring to fill the kingdom with Benedictine institutions, and the persuasions of Ethelwold, afterwards bishop of Winchester, king Edgar restored it to some portion of its ancient magnifi-

cence. Ethelwold, who was appointed abbot, enlarged the buildings, erected the Abbey church, and embellished it with many costly ornaments: succeeding abbots increased its splendour, and, soon after the conquest, its wealth and grandeur is supposed to have been equal to any similar foundation in the kingdom. About this time the buildings appear to have undergone many alterations; the church was partly rebuilt by Fabricius, who died in 1117. The central tower, the body of the church, and the west front, with its towers, were erected by four succeeding abbots. At the dissolution, this splendid fabric, together with all the monastic buildings, except the Gate-house, which has since been converted into a jail, were destroyed. The revenues were rated at nearly £2000 *per annum*.

The Gate-house, which, with a little care, might be made an ornament to the town, is at present in a most deplorable state of uncleanness; patched and barricadoed for the opprobrious purposes of imprisonment. The most interesting part of this erection is a rich canopy, containing the remains of a statue, which appears to have been of excellent sculpture.

This Abbey was the burial place of many illustrious persons. The remains of Cissa were interred within its walls: Geoffery of Monmouth, St. Vincent, Sidemanne, bishop of Crediton, and Robert D'Oily, were among the eminent characters whose bones were here committed to the silent tomb. The relics of Edward the Martyr were also, according to Leland, preserved in this fabric.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

W. Door of St Nicholas Church, Berks.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Dec. 2. 1806.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, ABINGDON,

BERKS.

The Church of St. Nicholas, which stands by the abbey gate, was erected in the latter part of the twelfth century by Nicholas, abbot of Abingdon, for the use of the town. It is now an ordinary building, exhibiting scarcely any thing of its original construction, excepting the western door, which is a curious relic of Anglo-Norman architecture. This is remarkable for being the door through which the inhabitants of Abingdon, assisted by some of the scholars and townsmen of Oxford, gained an entrance into the Abbey, where they committed the most dreadful outrages; of which the following account occurs in its Chronicle.—"In the year 1327, on a Monday, about Easter, all the townsmen of Abingdon assembled in St. Helen's church, to take counsel about the ordination of the market and stalls, which time out of mind belonged to the abbey; in which meeting they thundered out threats of spoil and death against the monks, of which they were informed by some who bore them good will. On the next Wednesday the insurgents assembled together in the same church of St. Helen at midnight, and after laying their plan, at the break of day went to the guildhall, newly erected by the monks, and destroyed it; and thence, intending to

commit an outrage on the Abbey, they went to the Church of St. Nicholas, the gate of which they burnt; but whilst they were doing it, certain seculars, deputed to defend the monastery, fell upon and put them to flight, making some prisoners. The Abingdonians, mortified at their loss, sent privately to the commonalty of Oxford to desire their help, who, with some idle scholars, readily joined them; and, after ravaging in their way the manor of Northcote, belonging to the abbey, entered the town of Abingdon, and going to the abbey gate, gave insulting and base language, threw stones, shot arrows, and set fire to the gate, and finally entered into the abbey through the church of St. Nicholas, freed the malefactors confined in the abbey prison, and, burning the inner and outer gates of the abbey, admitted the rabble; who, entering the Church, killed and maltreated the monks, then assembled before the altar, whilst the abbot and some others escaped by fording the river: after this, they burnt the charters, and stripped the church and the treasury of all the plate. The total damage done amounted to £40,000—an enormous sum for these times."

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Hare.

Calder Abbey, Cumberland.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. Decr. 1815

CALDER ABBEY,

CUMBERLAND.

THESE beautiful but small remains stand in a secluded valley, through which runs the Caldar, a small rivulet, that derives its name from falling down the Caldfell or Coldfell, an appellation truly congenial with the mountain's dreary aspect.

This abbey was founded by Ranulph, earl of Chester and Cumberland, about 1134, and belonging to that severe order of ecclesiastics the Cistercians. At the dissolution, it was granted to Thomas Leigh, LL.D. and passed through various hands, till it came into the possession of J. T. Senhouse, esq. a gentleman of genuine classic taste, whose elegant villa is erected contiguous to the ruin, the preservation of which has been strictly observed, without disfiguring its venerable appearance by modern innovations: the pleasure grounds being planted with forest trees, in a judicious style of landscape gardening, embosom the ivy-clad walls in pleasing seclusion. How uninteresting would the modernized temple, the flimsy pavillion, or the fashionable obelisk appear, if put in competition with these mouldering vestiges of ancient magnificence!

The tower of the Abbey church was supported by clustered pillars sustaining pointed arches: these are the

principal remains of this once elegant structure, which, though but of small dimensions, was evidently built in the collegiate form. The arches that separated the side aisles from the body of the church are in part remaining, and finely mantled with ivy: some little of the cloisters may yet be traced, and numerous vestiges of ancient sculpture remain, though greatly injured by the corroding hand of time,

——— whose gradual touch
Has moulder'd into beauty many a tower,
Which when it frown'd with all its battlements
Was only terrible. ——— MASON.

Greensted Church, Essex.

Pub.d 1 Jan.y 1.1789.

GREENSTED CHURCH,

ESSEX.

THIS Church is much celebrated for its singularity and antiquity, as far at least as regards the body or nave, which is entirely composed of wood, the sides being formed of the trunks of chesnut trees split or sawn asunder; these are set upright close to each other, and let into a sill and plate; at the top they are fastened with wooden pins: on the south side there are eighteen, two of them being squared for door posts, from which projects a porch; on the north side twenty-one unhewn and five squared, besides two vacancies filled up with plaster. The west end is built against by a boarded tower, from which rises a spire of the same materials; at the east is a chancel of brick: both sides are strengthened by buttresses, which, with the roof, chancel, tower, and spire, are of a later date than the body of the Church, the length of which is twenty-nine feet nine inches, the width fourteen feet, and the height, to the junction of the roof, five feet six inches.

This rough and unpolished fabric is supposed to have been first erected as a sort of shrine for the reception of the corpse of king Edmund, on its return from London, whither it had been conveyed to Bury, in Suffolk, by

bishop Ailwin, to avoid the sacrilege of the rapacious Turkell, the Danish chief. In a MS. cited in the Monasticon, and intituled, "Registrum cænobii Sancti Edmundi," is a sentence in Latin thus translated: "This body was likewise entertained at Aungre, where a wooden chapel, erected to his memory, remains to this day."

The parish of Aungre, or Ongar, adjoins Greensted, and the ancient road from London to Bury lay through Old-ford, Abridge, Stapleford, Greensted, Dunmow, and Clare. It seems therefore not improbable, that the ancient part of Greensted Church was first a shrine of St. Edmund, and in process of time, with proper additions, rendered useful as parochial, as we find by Newcourt, that Simon Feverell succeeded John Lodet as rector of Greensted, near Ongar, in 1328.

Not far from the Church is Greensted Hall, a neat modern building. This estate was formerly included in the honour of Glocester.

Engraved by [illegible] for the Embellishment of a Topographical Collection from a Drawing by [illegible]

Glastonbury Cross Somersetshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke Bond Street Jan 1, 1819.

GLASTONBURY CROSS,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

GLASTONBURY lies in a low marshy country, nearly five miles south from Wells, and in the great road from that city to Exeter. It principally consists of two streets, the chief of which runs from east to west, where stood the market Cross, which was a large and curious structure of its kind, but falling to decay, has lately been taken down. The shaft in the centre ran through the roof, and was surmounted by a naked figure; the columns at each angle of the Cross were clustered, and the gables had pinnacles rising from them of unusual shape. In different parts of the Cross were carved armorial bearings; among these were the arms of R. Beere, the last abbot but one of Glastonbury, who died in the year 1524. The George inn, in the High Street, was formerly an hospital for the entertainment of pilgrims resorting to the shrine of St. Joseph of Arimathea, and to those other religious relics, which drew such a number of itinerant devotees to this hallowed spot. This house was given, A. D. 1490, by abbot Selwood, together with two closes on the north side thereof, to the then chamberlain of the abbey. The front of the house is very curiously ornamented with arms, niches, and entablatures, and is seen in the annexed View. Under this house

is a vault which leads to the abbey, so low that a man must crawl on his knees to pass it; but there are benches, or little narrow places, to rest the elbows on, in order to ease the knees. It comes out into a large vaulted place, used for a cellar, and, after about five or six paces, turns aside to the right into another passage, high enough for a man to walk upright; this passage is about five or six paces long, and leads to a flight of steps which conducted privately to the abbot's chamber.

In the place of the porter's lodge was erected a good dwelling house, the owner of which, in the last century, pulled down an old mantle-piece, and placed it in the street, where it lay for several years. He was once offered three shillings for it, but his price being three shillings and fourpence, the bargain was declined; at length his daughter, having occasion to build a small chamber, directed the mantle-piece to be sawed into pieces for stairs; when, in a private hole, which had been purposely made in it, was found near a hundred pieces of gold, of the time of Richard II. and Edward III. of the value of about eleven shillings each.

The town of Glastonbury comprehends two parishes (the patronage of both formerly belonged to the abbey), St. John Baptist and St. Benedict, which, within their precincts, contain near 400 houses.

Engraved by J. Storer & J. Greig junior, for the Topographical Mirror from a Drawing by F. Nash.

Wenlock Priory, Salop.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street. Jan. 1. 1809.

WENLOCK PRIORY,

SHROPSHIRE.

This monastery was in early times called Wimnicas, but afterwards Moche Wenlock, or Wenlock Magna, and is situated near a town of the same name, about ten miles south-east of Shrewsbury. Its first founder is said to have been Milburga, daughter to king Merwald, who erected and endowed it in the year 680, presided as abbess over it, and at her death was buried here. The monastery was destroyed by the Danes, and restored by Leofric, earl of Chester, in the reign of Edward the Confessor; but again falling to decay, and being forsaken, it was rebuilt and endowed in the fourteenth year of William the Conqueror; according to some authors by Roger de Montgomery, earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury; but others attribute its restoration to Warin, earl of Shrewsbury. The refounder placed therein a prior and monks of the Cluniac order, and dedicated it to St. Milburga. It was surrendered in the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII. by John Cussage, then prior, who had a pension allowed him of £80 *per annum*.

Of the buildings which remain, some have been fitted up as a dwelling-house, and others converted into

out offices for a farm: near the dwelling-house vestiges of the cloisters are still to be seen. The church was in the form of a cross: part of its walls are now standing; those particularly at the southern end of the transcept are pretty entire. At the extremity of the church are seen the remains of a chapel; the entrance into it lies under three circular arches, adorned with the zigzag ornament. The pillars which support these arches are so far buried, that the architraves appear but just above the ground; the bottom of the south aisle of the church is converted into a stable!

These interesting remains are situated in a small bottom, having the town of Wenlock on the west, and are surrounded on all sides by gently-rising grounds.

The monastery and manor of Wenlock, soon after the dissolution, came into the possession of Thomas Lawley, esq. and, by marriage with a Lawley, it devolved to Robert Bertie, esq. of the Ancaster family; and from him passed into the family of the Gages. Sir John Wynne bought it of lord viscount Gage, and devised it to his kinsman, sir Watkin William Wynne, whose son is the present proprietor.

Lacock Cross Wilts.

Published for the Proprietors by Mr Clarke Bond Street, Jany 1800.

[illegible]

LAYCOCK CROSS,

WILTSHIRE.

THIS Cross is evidently of considerable antiquity, and remains nearly in its original state, consisting of a shaft elevated on six tier of steps, and stands near the centre of the small town of Laycock, which is in the hundred of Chippenham. Three miles from Corsham house is Laycock Abbey, belonging to the Shrewsbury family, situated at the eastern extremity of the village. The mansion and its adjuncts, from the entrance gate, form a very pleasing picture. A Gothic building, with an irregular but elegant front, situated in a wide and fertile flat, planted with venerable trees, among which winds the Avon, yet an infant stream, leading its humble waters to the right of the house, under a small old stone bridge, with pointed arches, the whole backed by distant hills richly wooded. Here was formerly a nunnery, founded by Ela, countess of Salisbury, in 1242. Laycock Abbey still preserves almost entire several members of the original building, such as its north and east fronts, cloisters, chapter house, vestry, with some remains of the church. The dormitory also is shewn: according to a tradition in the family, one of the nuns condemned to this cheerless

abode, exasperated to desperation, precipitated herself from the parapet, choosing liberty or death.

The dwelling rooms are neither elegant in their forms nor in their contents; a few portraits scattered through them bring back the recollection to the ancient renown of the Talbot family. The hall, however, is noble, and worthy of attention—majestic in dimensions, just in its proportions, and curious in its decorations.

Engraved by J. Greig for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a drawing by S. Percival.

Font in St. Michael's Church, Southampton.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bread Street, Jan. 1st, 1810.

FONT IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH,

SOUTHAMPTON.

The Church of St. Michael forms the eastern side of a square of the same name, and is an ancient and curious building. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a low tower rising from the centre, and finished by a lofty and well-proportioned octagonal spire. On each side of the west window the Saxon masonry of the original front is still discernible; in the eastern front the same masonry is also visible, together with a fragment of a small angular column, and a portion of the billeted moulding; but what principally attracts the attention of the antiquary is the curious Font contained in this Church; a full description of which having been given by sir H. E. Englefield, in his "Walk through Southampton," we have taken the liberty to extract it.

"The Font consists of a block of black marble three feet four inches square and one foot six inches deep, supported in its centre by a cylinder of the same material, ornamented with horizontal rings, so as much to resemble a barrel, and at each angle by a plain pillar of white stone, one foot six inches high and about six inches diameter. The whole stands on another marble block of about three feet square and about seven inches deep, out

of which are cut bases for the small columns, consisting of a flat ring on a large round cushion: these rest on a plain square plinth of about three inches high; a plain leaf falls from the bases of the columns on each angle of the plinth. The top stone is excavated into an hemispherical basin, two feet six inches diameter, round which runs a scroll of foliage of very rude execution, but not ill designed; and the angles are filled with an imitation of the ancient ornament, now generally called the honeysuckle. The sides of the Font, of which three only are now visible, as the Font stands against the wall, are each divided into three circular compartments, with a sort of winged minotaur in each, something like a griffin, except one, which has an angel in a long robe of linen, covered with a shorter tunic; his hands are folded on his heart, and round his head is the nimbus or glory; behind his shoulders are two wings, which reach to his feet. These sides are one foot one inch and a half deep; the remaining four inches and a half of the thickness of the block slope away to the central cylinder in a sort of fluting or broad leaves, now much defaced. The workmanship of the whole is in the very modest style of Saxon sculpture."

West Front of Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clark, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Feb. 1, 1809.

THORNTON ABBEY, OR THORNTON COLLEGE,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. T. Espin, of Louth, in Lincolnshire, has favoured us with the following account of this Abbey; and to his able pencil we are principally indebted for the drawings from which the accompanying Plates are engraved.

That peninsula in Yorkshire denominated Holderness, was given by William the Conqueror to Drugo de Buerer, a Fleming, on whom he also bestowed his niece in marriage; but this inhuman lord, having destroyed his consort by poison, fled from his possessions, and was succeeded in his estates and titles by Stephen Fitz-Odo, lord of Albemarle, in Normandy. On the death of Stephen, his son William, surnamed Le Gross, obtained possession of his estates, established or enriched several religious houses, and among the rest founded Thornton monastery, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1139, as a priory of black canons, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin: he died in 1180, and is supposed to have been buried here. The establishment was at first governed by one Richard, a prior, who, together with the monks, were introduced from the

monastery of Kirkham. As a priory it continued but a short period; for having been endowed with many liberal grants from its founder, and other benefactors, it soon began to assume some degree of consequence, and Richard had the satisfaction of finding himself advanced to the dignity of abbot by pope Eugeneus III. in 1148.

The possessions of this Abbey were confirmed by Richard I.; and pope Celestine III. granted its inhabitants exemption from the payment of certain tithes of cattle. The advowson of the Abbey, together with all the lands and possessions of the earl of Albemarle, escheated to Edward I.; and Edward III. in the sixth year of his reign, granted, by advice of his prelates and barons in parliament, that the said abbot should not be obliged to *attorn* to any in case a grant of the said advowson should be made. This abbot was therefore to hold all the lands and possessions immediately of Edward III. and in case any grant was made of the advowson, he was not to *become subject* to the grantee, but hold it by a previous and superior title; *i. e.* immediately from the crown.

In 1541 Henry VIII. took a journey into the north, on pretence of quelling some discontents among his subjects, but more particularly to have an interview with his nephew, the young king of Scotland, at York; in this, however, he was disappointed. On his return with his queen and retinue, he crossed the Humber from Hull to Barrow, in Lincolnshire, and honoured the Abbey of

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a drawing by J. Rogers.

Chapter House Thornton's Abbey Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bond Street Feb. 1809.

[illegible]

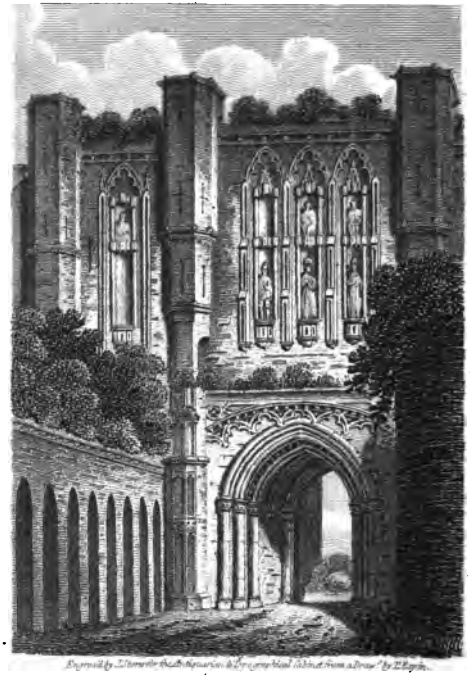
Thornton with a ceremonious visit; the whole monastery came out in solemn procession to meet the royal guests, and sumptuously entertained them for several successive days: this might probably be a skilful manœuvre of the abbot to evade that impending storm which threatened destruction to his own, as well as every other monastic institution in the kingdom; nor did it entirely lose its effect; for Henry appears to have had some little degree of compunction, on reflecting upon the flattering attention here paid him; and though at the dissolution its suppression took place with the rest, the greater part of its revenues were preserved for the endowment of a college, which was established at this place for a dean and prebendaries, to the honour of the Holy and undivided Trinity. This college, however, was of very short duration; it experienced a total suppression by Edward VI. in 1547, and was granted in exchange to the bishop of Lincoln; its members, however, were not left entirely destitute of support; for, according to Willis, nineteen of them were allowed pensions in 1553.

At the dissolution it was valued, according to Dugdale, at £594 : 17 : 10; and £730 : 17 : 2 by Speed. Dugdale and Tanner have preserved the following list of its abbots:

From Dugdale.		Continued by Tanner.	
Richard.....	1148	Thomas Gresham..	1363
Phillip	1152	Wm. Multon (elder)	1393
Thomas	1175	Geffry Burton.....	1422
John Benton.....	1184	John Hoton	1439
Jordan de Villa....	1203	William Multon ..	1443
Richard de Villa..	1223	William Medley ..	1473
Robert.....	1245	John Beverley	1492
William Lyncoln ..	1257	John Louth.....	1517
Walter Hotoft	1273	John More.....	1526
Thomas de Ponte..	1290		

From the present remains it may justly be concluded, that it once exhibited very great magnificence as well as strength: it originally consisted of an extensive quadrangle nearly approaching to a square, surrounded by a deep ditch and an exceeding high rampart; thus it was admirably adapted as a place of defence against piratical plunderers, to whose ravages its contiguity with the Humber and German Ocean perhaps often exposed it.

The gate-house, which formed the western and probably the only entrance, is tolerable entire, truly majestic, and well calculated for defensive operations. The entrance road crossing the ditch is flanked by cemented brick walls, with fourteen loop-holed recesses on each side; these support broad embattled parapets, now covered with vegetation, and terminate with two strong round towers, once crowned with frowning battlements, but now



Engraved by J. Storer & H. Ashby junior, for Britton & Brayley's Antiquities of Great Britain, from a drawing by J. Hughes.

West Gate of Thornton Abbey, Lincoln.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. March 1809.

[illegible]

to [illegible]

[illegible] probably [illegible]

[illegible] occupied [illegible] remain [illegible]

[illegible] to decay, of the [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] entrance, towards the west [illegible]

[illegible] in the centre [illegible]

[illegible] the buildings are of a circular construction [illegible]

[illegible] regal [illegible]

[illegible] in armour [illegible] breast;

softened into beauty by creeping evergreens: between these towers was once a drawbridge, which formed the first security. The grand entrance arch is in a good state of preservation, over which is a parapet about four feet broad; a small doorway opens upon this path which leads to a little cell, probably the watchman's lodge: this entrance was made almost impregnable by an immense portcullis; the grooves it once occupied remain as perfect as ever, but the timber is gone to decay; at the other end are the mouldering remnants of two ponderous doors pendant on their massy hinges. The vaulting is ornamented with elegant ribwork springing from fluted bracket imposts, the intersections embossed with flower-work and figures. The face of this entrance, towards the west, presents a formidable aspect, six embattled turrets majestically rise to the summit; the two immediately connected with the entrance arch are octangular until they reach the parapet, when they take an hexagonal form, and have archways for the sake of communication; above these arches they again assume their octagonal shape, and so continue to the top. The next two form the boundaries of the parapet; these are also octagonal, but those that terminate the ends of the building are of a circular construction. Over the gateway, between the two middle turrets, are three long niches; in the lower part of each of these stands a statue under an enriched canopy: the centre one appears to have a regal crown suspended above his head; the figure on his right is partly in armour, with his hands upon his breast;

that on his left his mitred, with a pastoral staff: above these, and under other florid canopies, have been three smaller figures, two of which still remain and seem in the attitude of prayer. Between these turrets and the adjoining are two other similar niches with the same sort of canopies, which doubtless once contained four statues: one only has escaped the ravages of time.

The greater part of this building is brick, but the ornamental parts and some of the turrets are of stone, their embattled tops were probably of the latter materials; but these have chiefly fallen to the ground.

What does not fade? The tower that long had stood
The crush of thunder and the warring winds,
Shook by the slow but sure destroyer, Time,
Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base.

ARMSTRONG.

Above the gateway is a spacious room, denominated the refectory, ascended by a winding stone staircase; the window giving light from the east, exhibits the remains of masterly workmanship, and the arch separating it from the room is equally fine: at one corner of this window is a beautiful piscina. Another room has evidently existed above this; two very large half-length corbel figures, that once supported the middle beams, have escaped time's ruthless hand; their distorted countenances bespeak the heavy burden they once supported; but the sculptor has

Engraved by Lizars, for the Antiquarian Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Carter.

Remains of the Refectory, Thurnton Abbey

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. Thos. Carpenter, Old Bond St. & J. Elliot, Edinburgh.

[illegible] of or [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] feet and a [illegible]

[illegible] ponderous [illegible] supported [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] which [illegible] clusters; but [illegible] sufficient to subsi[illegible] however, from [illegible] were [illegible] and the [illegible] window [illegible] along [illegible] to her, whose head [illegible]

endeavoured to alleviate the sufferings of one, by ingeniously placing a cushion upon his shoulders.

At a considerable distance east of the entrance stands the ruin of the church, consisting of an elegant clustered column and a pointed recess, relieved with tracery; this is partly broken down: below the opening is a very large but plain piscina. These remains, inconsiderable as they are, afford a convincing proof that the whole was a structure of superior elegance, and the foundation, which may in several places be traced, bears sufficient evidence that it was of very extensive dimensions.

The octagonal chapter-house was united to the south part of the church; its side measures exactly eighteen feet, and consequently its diameter was about forty-three feet and a half: from the remains of one of its ponderous buttresses, it is probable that the roof was supported without a centre pillar. The entrance was from the west, and appears to have communicated with the end of a cloister; but the ruins in this part are scarcely sufficient to substantiate the conjecture; it is evident, however, from its connection with the church, that four of its sides were completely closed; and most probably the whole of the other four admitted the light: it was highly decorated, the pointed recesses are finely ramified, and the open windows were unquestionably of corresponding beauty: along each side was an elegant arcade of pointed arches, whose heads are filled with

trefoil and quatrefoil tracery work, and whose imposts consist of foliated brackets.

A little to the south of these ruins stood the abbot's lodgings, once the residence of Edward Skinner, esq. who married Ann, daughter of sir William Wentworth, brother to the unfortunate earl of Stafford: he and his family, with lady Eliza Wentworth, widow of sir William, lie interred in the neighbouring church of Goxhill.

In the Harleian MS. the arms of Mortimer in three shields, having between the two uppermost a pastoral staff, are said to have been the arms of this Abbey. This indicates that the site once belonged to that family, which possession might probably be obtained by the daughter of Roger earl Mortimer, being married to Stephen le Gross, a descendant of the founder.

Edward duke of York, grandson of Edward III. had a grant of the patronage of Thornton Abbey.

Thornton was also part of the estate of Henry Percy, fourth lord Alnwick and first earl of Northumberland, who was slain on Bramham-moor, near Haslewood, Feb. 29, 1407-8, after a sharp fight with the forces of Henry IV.; his head, white with age, was cut off and sent to London, with that of lord Bardolf, who died of his wounds, after being made prisoner: it was there set upon the bridge on a pole, his body was divided into four parts, whereof one was placed upon a gate at London, another at Lincoln, a third at Berwick upon Tweed, and the fourth at Newcastle upon Tyne; but in

Engraved by J. Basire for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by J. Hinchcliff.

Remains of the Church, Skirlton Abbey.

Published according to Act of Parliament by W. Lowndes, No. 77, Fleet Street, & W. Lowndes, No. 77, Fleet Street.

May following they were all taken down, and, by the king's special precept, delivered to his friends to be solemnly buried in consecrated ground.

Collins in his Peerage reports, that Thornton was afterwards possessed by Henry, the second earl, son of Hotspur, who, in the thirty-third of Henry VI. on the breaking out of the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, gratefully remembering the good offices and favours conferred on him by Henry V. continued loyal to his son Henry VI. and was a stout assertor of the Lancastrian interest. He was present with the king at Greenwich, on February the 5th, 1454, and being one of the lords of his council, advised the setting at liberty Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, who had been imprisoned in the Tower for more than a year, for his opposition to Richard duke of York, who, when it was made known to him, retired in disgust to Wales, in order to raise forces there, and soon after advanced towards London with a formidable army. The king being informed of his success, met him at St. Alban's, where his army was defeated and himself made prisoner, May 25, 1455. In this engagement the duke of Somerset was slain, and near him fell the heroic earl of Northumberland, who was buried in the abbey church of St. Alban's, with many other noblemen of the Lancastrian party.

At length it came into the possession of the Skinner family, from whom it was purchased by sir R. Sutton, bart. in whose family it continued several years, during

which period it sustained the loss of a striking feature; a noble avenue of venerable trees, which extended from the gateway nearly to the remains of the church. The site of this Abbey adjoins the parish of Thornton Curtis, distant about five miles from Barton, and for some years was in possession of the family of sir R. Sutton, bart. The present proprietor, G. Uppleby, esq. is a person of considerable taste; he has reserved a private room or two for occasional retreat, and takes great pleasure in preserving the remains of this venerable pile.—Here in sweet retirement the mind may indulge in meditating upon the instability of sublunary greatness, and contemplate, with secret emotion, the wrecks of ostentatious grandeur.

Interior of Thundersley Church, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Lake, New Bond St. T. Hooper, Ludgate Hill, and T. Kay, Strand.

[illegible]DERSLEY.

PARISH.

[illegible] in the hundred [illegible] adjoining on the [illegible] of Dorsfield, and [illegible] miles and a quarter south west by west [illegible] the town of Rayleigh.

There is one hundred parish in this [illegible] of the [illegible] Thundersley, [illegible] to Wimbish, in [illegible] Uttesford.

[illegible] Confessor's reign, [illegible] one of the [illegible] than [illegible] lordship of this lordship; which, [illegible] time of the survey, [illegible] of [illegible] large [illegible] was divided into three manors, [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of Henry, [illegible] to Henry [illegible] standard [illegible] standard in a [illegible] Wes[illegible] [illegible] Forge, [illegible] Queen Mary [illegible] who [illegible] of the [illegible]

THUNDERSLEY,

ESSEX.

THUNDERSLEY is the last parish in the hundred of Barstable, abutting on the east upon that of Rochford, and is two miles and a quarter south-west by west from the town of Rayleigh.

There is another parish in this county nearly of the same name; viz. Thunderley, now united to Wimbish, in the hundred of Utlesford.

In Edward the Confessor's reign, Godric, one of the king's thanes, was owner of this lordship; which, at the time of the survey, was part of Suene's large possessions; afterwards it was divided into these two manors, Thundersley and Busches.

The manor-house stands about half a mile north from the church; upon the forfeiture of Henry de Essex, constable to Henry II. and hereditary standard-bearer, who, for throwing down the standard in a battle with the Welsh, in 1163, which occasioned the defeat of the English, was deprived of all his estates, this manor continued to be vested in the crown. In 1553, Edward VI. granted it to Susan Tonge, widow of Thomas Tonge, Clarencieux, and her heirs. Queen Mary I. to whom the above-named Susan was first lady of the bedchamber,

ratified the grant of this manor, adding the advowson of the benefice.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and appears to have been erected about the time that the Norman circular arch was giving way to the Gothic, or pointed style. It consists of a body, chancel, and two aisles; the body is divided from the aisles by four massive pillars on each side, with ornamented capitals, from which spring pointed arches. This building is very small, and stands upon a considerable eminence, commanding beautiful prospects over the adjoining country, the Thames' river, and the Kentish shores.

Engraved by Thomas Fosbrooke, Antiquarian Bookseller & Geographical Publisher from a Drawing by R. Dagnan.

Cerne Abbey, Dorsetshire.

Published by the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. Mr. Harper, Old Bond St. Feb. 22. 1809.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] However, [illegible]

CERNE ABBEY,

DORSETSHIRE.

CERNE is a small town, pleasantly situated in a valley watered by the river Cerne, from which the town derives its name. This place is only remarkable on account of the remains of its Abbey, which, according to various authorities, was founded by St. Augustine, who, in his zeal for the conversion of the Saxons, is said to have visited these parts. "Among the MSS. at the public library, Cambridge, formerly belonging to bishop Moore, is one of very high antiquity, supposed to have been the property of Cerne Abbey. It includes a collection of lessons and prayers, written in the ancient Saxon character; and in several leaves inserted in the beginning, contains, according to the custom of those ages, particulars relating to the Abbey. It begins with grants and indulgences to the faithful visiting and offering up their devotions at the several altars here, as likewise accounts of the respective dedications, lists of the Abbey possessions, and various other particulars. This house was surrendered by the abbot and sixteen monks in 1539, when it was valued at £515 : 17 : 10½."

At this time few remains of this splendid Abbey are existing: of the church no vestiges are to be seen; some idea, however, may be formed of its magnificence, by the

number of altars and chantries recorded as belonging to it. The gatehouse is the principal fragment, being still in tolerable preservation; it consists of a stately square embattled tower of three stories. In the lower room are two escutcheons, containing the arms of the monastery and those of Richard earl of Cornwall.

Other relics of the Abbey are a large stone barn, supported by buttresses, standing at a small distance from the gatehouse; traces of the ancient park and gardens, which are known by the name of Beauvoir; and north of these a large square area, with double banks and an outer ditch.

Engraved for J. Gray for the Antiquarian & Topographical Miscellany & Sold by J. Nichols &c.

Roman Sculptured Stone, Brecknock[ne]

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & Hyperion Old Bond St. 1st Feb. 1789.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] passing in three [illegible] surface [illegible] inches, two feet [illegible] inches [illegible] thick; the sculpture upon it is [illegible] represents [illegible] Romans [illegible] having [illegible] over the other [illegible] considerable length [illegible] inscription [illegible] together [illegible] preserved in the stone [illegible] in the same situation that it is [illegible] to have occupied [illegible] centuries, except [illegible] having been once disturbed, [illegible] making [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] at [illegible] polis, [illegible] reverend [illegible] rector [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Breckn[illegible] [illegible] pl[illegible] was

[illegible] A CIVIS,

[illegible]

REMAINS OF A ROMAN SCULPTURED STONE,

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

THIS relic, which is called MAEN Y MORWYNION, or Maiden Stone, stands in a lane on the right side near the hedge, passing from Brecon to the Gaer farm: it is in height six feet six inches, two feet nine inches broad, and about five inches thick; the sculpture upon it is much defaced: it represents a Roman citizen and his wife, each having an arm over the other's shoulder; underneath the figures is an inscription nearly illegible. The stone is fixed in the ground, in the same situation that it is supposed to have occupied for many centuries, excepting its having been once disturbed, some few years back, in hopes of making discoveries, but without the least success.

"By an entry" (observes Mr. Jones, in his interesting History of Brecknockshire, lately published), "in the hand writing of the reverend Henry Thomas, late of Slwch, rector of Llandevailog, in this county, in an edition of Gibson's Camden, now in the possession of the reverend Doctor Griffiths of Brecknock, it is stated that the inscription was

ALANCINA CIVIS,
et conjunx ejus
H S *est*

That is," adds Mr. Thomas, " as I take it, *Hic Sepultus est.*" The remains of the inscription on the Stone is indicative of greater length than the above, as given by the rev. Mr. Thomas; and Mr. Jones is of opinion, that it contained not only the names of the Roman citizen and his wife, but also the description of their residence, and other particulars.

Pl. 1.

Sakerina Feet.

Funeral Urns.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Lowndes Fan. Road, S. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. Mordecai Sculp.

[illegible]

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES,

WILTSHIRE.

THE following interesting Letter on BRITISH ANTIQUITIES has been contributed by the Rev. E. DUKE, F. A. S.

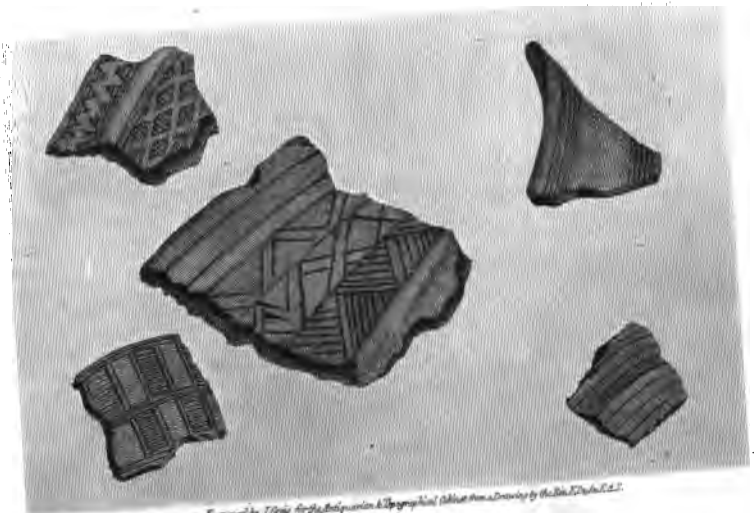
"SIRS, "Lake House, Amesbury, Wilts.

"THE Urn, of which I have sent you a Drawing (vide Plate I.), was found in a Barrow on my estate at Lake, near Amesbury, opened by me in the month of September, 1806. The admeasurement of the diameter of this Barrow at the base was forty-eight feet nine inches; its elevation was three feet three inches. The Barrow is of a finely-turned bowl shape, and is composed of vegetable earth, taken off from the surface of the surrounding ground. Nearly in its centre was found this Urn, which, for its perfect state and elegance of its contour, when considered as an ancient British Urn, may be pronounced fully equal, and perhaps superior, to any yet discovered. The mensuration of the Urn, and of the fragments of urns (vide Plate II.), may be seen by the accompanying scale. It was placed with its mouth downwards, and, when turned up, was found to be filled with human bones, reduced to small fragments and ashes by a strong fire. The Urn itself appears not to have been strongly baked, and not improbably was only hardened by being placed within a surrounding fire: this supposition may be supported from the circumstance that, when found, it was covered externally with soot. This Barrow contained no other deposit.

"You will now permit me to make a few general observations on the Barrows in this part of the kingdom, and on their contents.—STONEHENGE, near this place, whether considered as an erection for a place of religious worship (which is most probable), for a court of judicature, for a funereal monument, or for astronomical purposes, which different hypotheses have been maintained, may yet be fully considered, is generally believed, and, I think, may be satisfactorily proved to be a construction of the ancient Britons; and the surrounding Barrows may be regarded as the sepulchres of the chieftains, and their families, of this aboriginal race. On the opening of some Barrows, very near to Stonehenge itself, by Mr. Cunnington †, chippings of the stones were found dispersedly in them, which circumstance most fully proves their connection; and the thickly surrounding sepulchral tumuli argue strongly in favour of the hypothesis, that Stonehenge was erected as a religious place of worship.

"The contents of these Barrows are very various, but no Roman antiquities of any kind are to be found in them; we may then regard the most modern of these tumuli to be of the age of 1800 or 2000 years; but from their great numbers, and apparently greater antiquity of some of

† "Great numbers of the Barrows have been investigated by my ingenious friend, Mr. Cunnington, of Heytesbury, for sir R. C. Hoare, who is now engaged in a most interesting work on the Antiquities of this county."



Engraved by J. Basire for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by the Rev. J. Clarke C.A.S.

Fragments of Urns.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. May 1789.

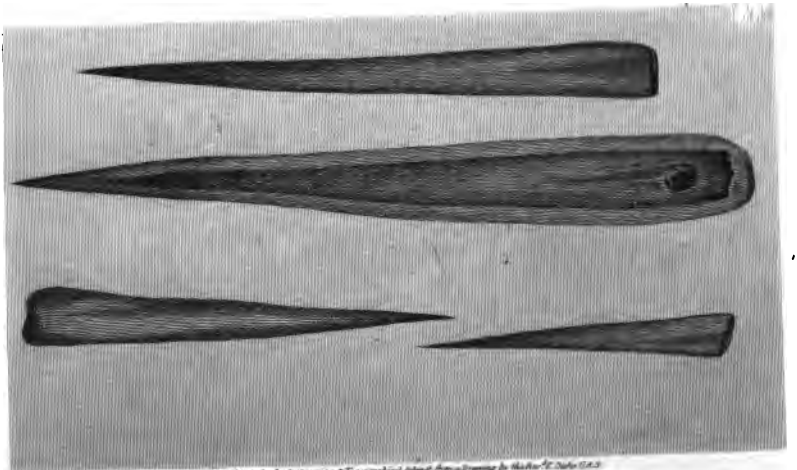
[illegible] ANTIQUITIES

[illegible] Britons, [illegible] lour, and presents to the [illegible] a yellow colour, [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

them, and their contents, when compared with others, it is impossible to conjecture the remote period of the erection of the earliest of them, since, if they are, as is most probable, the sepulchres of the chieftains and their families *alone*, many centuries, it is reasonable to suppose, must have elapsed between the erection of the earliest and the latest raised of these tumuli; this argument may well induce us to refer their era to the Celtic Britons, a race, whose manners, &c. were probably far diverse from those of their successors, the Belgæ, who are described by Cæsar and other authors. The Barrows contain, according as they possess the remains of either sex, sepulchral urns, spear-heads of a mixed metal, stone celts, flint arrow-heads, bone instruments (vide Plate III.) beads of amber (vide Plate IV.), jet, glass, and stone, and many other articles. The amber beads were originally, and are now internally, wholly of a deep red colour, such as is now very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain; externally, from chemical decomposition arising from moisture, or from some other unknown cause, the mode of the agency of which, even were the cause known, it might be difficult to explain, the amber has totally lost its colour, and presents to the eye an external opaque coating of a yellowish colour; this cause, whatever it may be, pervades in its effect the perforation throughout the bead itself. It may not be improper to add, that the figure of the bead (Plate IV.) presenting the appearance of the divided half of a spherical bead, is entire, being hemi-

spherical only with its perforation passing through in a curve in and out on its plane side; when originally strung, the convex side of this species of bead was consequently placed outwards. The bone instruments and the amber beads are represented of their real size. As iron is never found, it proves that the use of it was then unknown; gold ornaments are sometimes, but very rarely discovered, and from the great tenuity of the plate of this metal, it appears that it was extremely scarce amongst them; the plates, of whatever form, whether plane or convex, it may be inferred from a slender lapping over of the metal on the under side, were originally strengthened by corresponding plates of wood; in one or two instances small hollow cones, and globes, of the same metal, and like thinness, have been found, and which even yet have retained within their cavities strengthening cones, and bosses, of ebony: these and many other ornaments are too nicely worked to be regarded as having been formed by ancient British artists, and may be considered as bartered articles from the Phœnicians, or some other trading people, among whom the arts had made considerable progress, and whose vessels may have occasionally visited this country. The Urns in general appear of a rude form; some of them have undergone the action of strong fire, and others, from the circumstance that apparently they are hardened only by exposure to the beams of the sun, are regarded as the more ancient; in general also, the form of the latter is

Pl. 3.



Engraved by J. Cary for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by Mr. Ker F.S.A. Scot. F.A.S.

Bone Instruments.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. 5th March 1813.

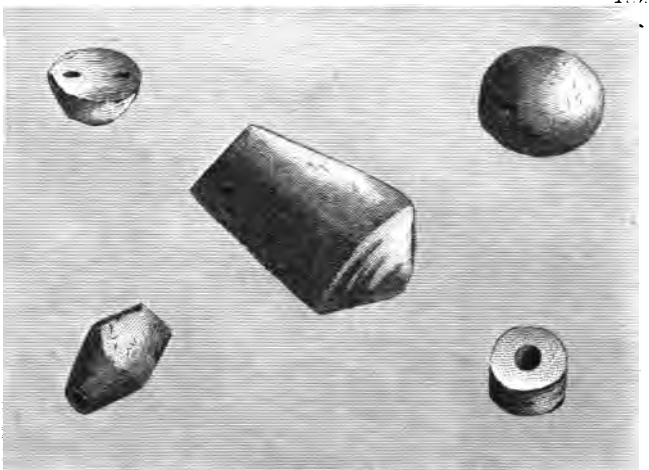
more rude, and the external ornaments are not so well done; the matter of which they are formed, appears also to differ; the urns which are well baked, and whose external form and ornaments bespeak a more recent formation, are made of a purer clay, but the unbaked urns, more rude in form and ornaments, and therefore considered as the more ancient, are formed from a coarser clay, much intermingled with small pebbles and grit. A small kind of urn is also found (denominated by antiquaries, for the sake of distinction, drinking cups) which is deposited with skeletons; these are always empty, and are generally placed either at the head or feet of the interred persons.

"You will now allow me to say a few words on the formation of the Barrows; on the manner in which the persons, and various articles, interred in them, are deposited; and on the method of opening them for the purpose of investigation.

"The stratum or vegetable soil in this part of the kingdom is thin, covering a very compact and deep stratum of chalk. The smaller Barrows are generally formed of the vegetable earth, skimmed off from the surface of the surrounding ground; the higher Barrows are for the most part increased in height and bulk, by the addition of a stratum, of several feet in thickness, of chalk, and are usually surmounted by a thin covering of mould. The Barrows vary in height, from one or two to fourteen feet, and are usually of proportionate diameter. It ap-

pears, on the investigation of the Barrows, that the deposit was sometimes made in a cist, or grave, sunk into the compact chalk stratum, which is generally found to be about five feet in length, three in breadth, and one or two in depth; in a few instances, from the visible remains of decayed wood around the sides of the cists, it is proved, that the deposits made in them were enclosed in cases of wood; sometimes the deposit appears to have been placed on the level superficies of the ground, and the Barrow raised centrically around and over it; and at other times a discovery of the deposit has been made within the body of the Barrow. More often the human bones, ashes, and whatever articles accompany them, are found in a cist; therefore, in the investigation of a Barrow, although a deposit may be found in the higher part of it, yet the workmen should always proceed down to its floor, to discover whether or not there be a cist, as discoveries have been often made both in the higher and lower parts of the same Barrow. The persons interred have been more often burned, and their ashes deposited, as skeletons have not been so often found; when they are so, sometimes not more than one or two are discovered in a Barrow, oftentimes a greater number, but rarely so many as six or eight: they appear to have been lain within the Barrow in the form of posture in which they died, and no particular attention to have been paid as to their relative position with the cardinal points; their bones are more or less decayed, according as they are deposited within

Pl. 4.



Engraved by Lizars for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by John Thomas Smith.

Specimens of Amber Beads.

Published by Thomas Kelly, Paternoster Row, & Thomas Boys, Ludgate Street, London, 1st May 1817.

the moist mould or dry chalk; sometimes they are found in the latter in a remarkably fine state of preservation, as I have several times seen skulls fully entire, with their teeth and enamel not in the least decayed.

"Their bones in general prove, that this early race of men was of the modern stature, and only two instances have occurred to me, that any thing very particular has been observable in them: the first instance was a most singular conformation of the skull of a skeleton found in a Barrow opened in the year 1807; its great peculiarity consisted in the very short width of the os frontis between the superior margin of the orbits of the eyes and the coronal suture, so that, from the very high relative situation of the eyes, this person in his life-time must have appeared to have little or no forehead; the lower vertebra of the back bone, or the os coccygis, of the same skeleton, was also protruded backwards to a very extraordinary degree: the other instance occurred in a Barrow opened last summer, in which several vertebræ of the backbone of a skeleton were singularly conjoined by an ossification; the bones of this skeleton were also of an unusual size.

"The only appearance of system to be found on the investigation of these sepulchral tumuli is the fact, that the deposit is invariably made in the centre of the circumference, so that a perpendicular shaft sunk from the apex, or supreme point, of the Barrow, and of a size proportionate to that of the Barrow, rarely fails of bringing to light its contents.

"There are often found dispersedly in the Barrows bones of animals, such as fragments of stags' horns, horses' teeth, fowls' bones, &c. these are found in small quantities only, and are probably some remains of animals sacrificed to the manes of the defunct at the time of interment. I have in my possession some fragments of stags' horns found in a Barrow opened by me in 1806, of so large a size, that they must have belonged to some species now extinct in these islands, probably the moose deer.

"I must now conclude this long letter with observing, in answer to those ‡ who urge the inutility of investigations of this nature, that, although such researches from the detached nature of the documents cannot be made the basis of system, yet they discover to us the state of the arts amongst a people inhabiting our country at a very remote period, and develope to us the modes of sepulture made use of by them; objects, the attainment of the knowledge of which is surely interesting to an inquisitive mind, which is usually more gratified in its acquisitions of the discovery of facts before surrounded with difficulties, presenting effectual impediments to explanation, or enveloped in the mists of time.

"Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE."

‡ "The question of *Cui bono?* is often applied by the fastidious, the slothful, and the ignorant, to those researches of the human mind, which do not appear to them to be of immediate service to mankind; but let it be impressed on the minds of such cavillers, that the departments of science are illustrated by each other, and connected together by inseparable links, and that if the mental pursuits of those who seek for information could be effectually repressed by the frivolous stumbling-block of these objectors, the knowledge of men must ere long become negative, and the human race involved in one general and deplorable state of ignorance."

Engraved by Storer from an original Drawing in the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet.

Shrewsbury, Salop.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Locke, New Bond Street, Corporate Seal, 1st March 1809.

SHREWSBURY,

SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY is situated nearly in the centre, and is the ancient capital of the county of Shropshire. It is built upon two hills, the ground gently sloping to the river Severn, and is of considerable extent, occupying almost the whole of the peninsula on which it stands.

The town is nearly surrounded by a range of handsome houses, which have gardens opening to the fields, and command from the windows delightful views of the adjacent country. Attached to the western side is a promenade, called the Quarry; it occupies a meadow of about twenty acres—an avenue of lime trees, above 500 yards in length, follows the meanderings of the stream, and forms the principal walk, which is connected with the town by three others, shaded also with trees. On the opposite bank of the Severn, which rises abruptly, stands the house of industry, which is a handsome building; the ground about it is adorned with plantations, that give it a picturesque and pleasing appearance. On the town side, the new church of St. Chad and a number of good houses are seen among the trees; and in the distance appears the ancient spires of the other parochial churches. The prospects from every side of the town, over a rich and

well-cultivated country, adorned with numerous reaches of the Severn, which is here rapid and wide, are perhaps of the kind not inferior to any in England.

Shrewsbury is supposed to have been founded by the Britons about the fifth century, as a place of defence from the Saxons, for which purpose it was well adapted, on account of its natural advantages; but these ferocious invaders finally prevailing, the Britons were compelled to abandon this place, and retire to the mountains of Montgomeryshire, where they long maintained their independence. After the Norman Conquest, Shrewsbury, with nearly the whole county besides, and 150 manors in different parts of the kingdom, were given to Roger de Montgomery, who was created by the Conqueror earl of Shrewsbury, Arundel, and Chichester. This earl fixed his seat at Shrewsbury, where he erected a castle for his defence, and founded the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, as a pious offering to Heaven for the success of his arms.

Our limits preclude us from entering upon the particular history of this celebrated town; some curious remains of its ancient buildings will probably be attended to in a subsequent part of this work.—The hill seen in the distance of the annexed View is the Caradoc, about twelve miles from Shrewsbury; it is near Watling Street, and has evident remains of British fortification.

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Engraved by Lizars for the Proprietors and Dan. Lizars from original Drawings taken on the spot by Jacob Wilkinson

Interior of Irthlingborough Church Northampton.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & J. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 1819

TWYWELL CHURCH,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

"TUIWELLA, or Twywell, is a village in the hundred of Huxloe. It is bounded on the north by Slipton, Isliss, and Lufwick, on the east and south by Woodford, on the west by Cranford, and is about three miles and a half from Thrapston. At the general Survey, three hides wanting one virgate and a half in Tuiwella were in the hands of the abbot of Thorney. This estate was valued at 10*s*. The possessions in Twywell, which belonged to Thorney abbey, were confirmed to the convent in 1162 by pope Alexander III. In the reign of Henry II. they were held by Albericus, the king's chamberlain, by the annual payment of £6, who also held here lands of the fee of earl David, and one great virgate of the fee of the abbot of Burgh.

The successor of Albericus was sir Robert de Vere, his second son, who held of the monks of Thorney, by the like yearly payment, the same lands which had been possessed by his father. In the twenty-fourth year of Henry III. he levied a fine of half a virgate of land here; and by inquisition taken in this reign, was certified to hold in Slipton and Twywell half a knight's fee, of the honour of Huntingdon, of Ralph Morin, who held it of

Henry de Hastings. In the twenty-fourth of Edward I. the abbot of Thorney held two parts of the township of Twywell of the king in frank-almoin, and John de Vere half a knight's fee in Twywell and Slipton of the heir of Baldwin Vere. In the ninth year of Edward II. the abbot of Thorney, the master of St. John's Hospital, and John de Lewkener, were lords of Twywell and its members. In the third of Edward III. the abbot of Thorney brought his action against John Daundelin for the recovery of six acres of wood in Twywell, as the right of the said abbey. The same year Hugh de Wulmesford, on whom the manor of Twywell had been settled by Robert de Vere, was required by writ of *quo warranto* to shew cause why he pretended to have view of frank-pledge in this his manor, and toll of salt of all who passed through his demesnes with it for sale, which privileges he claimed as immemorially pertaining to the said manor.

After the dissolution of the monasteries this manor was given in the thirty-fifth of Henry VIII. to William lord Par. Being resumed by the crown, certain lands and tenements belonging to the late abbey of Thorney were granted to Robert earl of Leicester, in the sixteenth year of queen Elizabeth; and the year following, the manor and advowson of the rectory were given to John Dudley and John Ayscoughe, in exchange for lands within the isle of Shepey.

Beside the above-mentioned manor, there was another in Twywell, which in the eighth of Richard II. was

N. Door of Turywell Church, Northamptonshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & R. Carpenter Old Bond St. March 22nd 1819.

in the hands of Richard de Walgrave, who then obtained licence of free warren in it. By a fine levied in the eighteenth year of Henry VI. sir Richard Walgrave, knight, settled this manor on Richard Walgrave his son, Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies: which Richard dying without issue in the thirty-first of the same reign, left Alice his wife in possession, and Thomas Walgrave, his brother and heir, seized of the reversion of it. By the inquisition then taken it was certified to be held of the abbot of Ramsey. In the eighteenth year of Edward IV. on the decease of Alice Walgrave, it came to William Walgrave, son of Thomas, brother and heir of the said Richard Walgrave. From this gentleman it came, in the nineteenth of Henry VIII. to George Walgrave his son, who left it at his death, in the next year, to William his son and successor, by whom a fine was levied of it in the twenty-fourth of this reign."

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a body and south aisle, and possesses traces of considerable antiquity, but has lately suffered under the hands of a busy and injudicious churchwarden, who has occasioned the exterior to be scraped and chiselled over, so as to destroy the picturesque effect of moss-covered walls, and to give it a modern air, inconsistent with its style of architecture. Probably by this innovation some of the slighter ornaments have been obliterated; but, by an extraordinary instance of good fortune, the south door has escaped untouched, and the north one with a very gentle

scraping. The same churchwarden has displayed a zeal worthy of the age of Cromwell, in cutting off all the carved heads which finished the wooden corbels of the roof.

The south door is a good specimen of the early Norman style; the two mouldings of chevron work, at right angles to each other, have a rich and happy effect: the whole of this arch is in a very perfect state, excepting the head, which projects from the keystone, the upper part of which is broken off or decayed: the entire height is ten feet four inches. The north doorcase is a very beautiful and singular design; the entrance is about six feet high, and is carried up perpendicularly till within about a foot of the top, where it contracts, in consequence of the projection of a carved scroll on each side. Over the door is a semicircular moulding, ornamented with an embossed cross extending on each side much beyond the door; the space between is filled with reticulated work, composed almost entirely of one stone: immediately over the door is a stone of an almost half cylindrical form, with a raised ornament sweeping in opposite directions to the centre—this door is round-headed within side, nearly corresponding with the exterior arch; the entrance is by a descent of three steps.

The body of the Church is divided from the aisle by two round-headed arches; the one next the chancel is of great antiquity, as appears by its form, and by the capital of the pilaster on which it rests: it is interrupted

Engraved by Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by Mr. W. Turner

S. Door of Trywell Church, Northamptonsh.

Pub. Feb. 1. for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Harpster, Old Bond St. March 1809

on the west, before it has completed a semicircle, by an octangular pillar, considerably higher than the pilasters. At the base of the pillar is the font, the upper part of which is an octagon and the lower circular; the smallest diameter is two feet six inches, and the height the same.

In the chancel within the altar rails is a stone erection, which has probably been formerly used as a sacristy; it projects from the north wall, and though the arch which supports it is a segment of a circle, it is apparently of no great antiquity: its height is seven feet seven inches, length seven feet.

There are two basins for holy water in the Church, one is within the south door; this is of a singular and ancient form, and let into the wall but a very little way; the other is in the chancel, included in an elegant trefoil arch on the south side: the hollow for holding water is very shallow, and radiated from the centre. All the windows of the Church are pointed or square, excepting two very narrow round-headed ones, one on the north side, the other on the west termination of the south aisle. In the south wall on the outside, to the west of the porch, is a large semicircular arch, blocked up, but very distinct, though level with the surface of the wall.

The tower is small and low, measuring within but eight feet two inches square. About twenty feet from the ground there are the remains of four round-headed arches, one on each side, which have originally almost terminated the tower; on the outside there is no vestige

these arches, and they have probably been taken out the wall on raising the steeple, and inserted in it to m the present arches, which are of the same dimen- is as those which are discernible below them in the de. This fact is of some importance, as it tends to ve the great antiquity of the original building, which smallness and lowness of the tower is allowed to indi- , at least when connected with certain other demon- ions of age. The length of this Church, including hancel, is seventy-six feet, breadth of the body and thirty-two feet six inches.

Drawn by Dixey for the Antiquarian Repository, Published Gratis from a Drawing by J. Dixey.

Dartington Manor House, Devon.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & Carpenter, Old Bond St. Apr. 1. 1780

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible] ample [illegible]

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ments [illegible]

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dwelling-house. On [illegible]

the latter thirty-five feet square, [illegible]

thickness: the roof is destroyed [illegible]

DARTINGTON MANOR HOUSE,

DEVONSHIRE.

THIS building, which is of considerable antiquity, is the residence of Arthur Champernoune, esq. and is reported by Mr. Buck, on traditionary evidence, to have been inhabited by a community of Knights Templars; but neither Camden, Dugdale, or Tanner, make any allusion to such a circumstance. The dwelling-house and other apartments now used, it is very probable, were the offices to a more superb structure, of which the principal portion still perfect is the great hall. From the remains of walls, &c. it appears evident that the original building composed a double quadrangle, the two courts being connected by the hall, kitchen, buttery, &c.; behind these, to the left, is a large area, surrounded by thick walls, and on one side (that directly opposite to the hall) are the remains of a long range of building, supported by an arched front. The foundations of various walls were also discovered in digging up the area. Of the outer quadrangle, or that supposed to have been formerly the offices, three sides are nearly perfect, the central of which is now used as the dwelling-house. On the left is the great hall and kitchen, the latter thirty-five feet square, having walls of immense thickness: the roof is destroyed. The hall is a magni-

ficent apartment, seventy feet long and forty wide; the roof is of oak, curiously framed; the windows are large and pointed: the outside is embattled and strengthened by buttresses. The entrance porch and tower, also embattled, is forty feet high. The dwelling-house is 250 feet long, and was formerly divided into various distinct tenements, each room having only one door, and that opening immediately into the air; but the original building has been in this part much altered.

This estate was granted by the Conqueror to William de Falaise; afterwards it became the property of the Martins, lords Kiemes, from whom, in the reign of Edward II. it passed in marriage to William lord Audelegh. On the extinction of this family in the reign of Richard II. the manor escheated to the crown, and was given by that monarch to his half brother John lord Holland earl of Huntingdon and duke of Exeter. It again reverted to the crown, and was afterwards purchased by —— Allworth, of London, who exchanged it for some lands near Exeter with sir Arthur Champernoune, from whom the present possessor inherits it in right of his mother.

Sandford Castle, Dorsetshire.

[illegible]

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[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SANDFORD CASTLE,

DORSETSHIRE.

SANDFORD, or Sandisfoot Castle, is situated about one mile from the town of Weymouth. This fortress was erected by Henry VIII. for the purpose of defending the town from the invasion which he apprehended would be attempted in consequence of his disagreement with the papal see. Its form, according to Leland, was a parallelogram, its greatest length being from north to south. The walls are mostly cased with squared Portland stone, the inner part being filled up with rubbish and mortar. The north part appears to have been the residence of the governor. Before the south front, which is semicircular, there was formerly a platform for cannon. At the south end is a building, lower, but broader than the Castle, and serving to flank its east and west sides, which had each embrasures for great guns, and beneath them two tier of loopholes for small arms, the lowest almost even with the level of the ground; the whole is surrounded with a deep trench, except on the south: the walls are uncommonly strong, being in some parts seven yards in thickness.

The town of Weymouth derives its name from the river Wey, near which it stands; it has of late become a fashionable resort, since which great improvements and

additions have been made. Here is a set of elegant assembly rooms, an hotel, and other necessary appendages. Almost every spot of land which fronts the sands has been engaged for the purpose of erecting lodging-houses, the views from which are exceedingly pleasant: most of the buildings are so situated as to command interesting prospects; the houses fronting the bay possess superior advantages, as they are in the immediate vicinity of the theatre, public rooms, and libraries.

The bay forms nearly a semicircle, making a sweep of more than two miles, and is admirably protected from the winds by surrounding hills.

Engraved by Lizars, for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by Hardwick.

Entrance to the State Apartments Wingfield Manor House.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. & Harry Rose Old Bond St. April 1.1819.

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WINGFIELD MANOR HOUSE,

DERBYSHIRE.

THE Manor of Wingfield, or Winfield, is situated four or five miles to the eastward of the centre of Derbyshire. The parish of Wingfield extends beyond the Manor, and includes part of the manor of Lea, and the whole manors of Upton and Okerthorpe, in the latter of which stands the parish church, though it bears the name of Wingfield church. The parish is bounded by the parishes of Pentridge and Alfreton on the east, by the parishes of Shirland and Crich on the north, by the parish of Crich on the west, and by the parishes of Duffield and Pentridge on the south; and contains near 2900 acres of land.

The lords of Winfield had two parks, the greater of which, according to a survey made in the year 1655, contained 889 acres, exclusive of near 100 acres extending into Pentridge; and the lesser park, part of which extended into Okerthorpe, appears by the same survey to have contained 177 acres; on the border of which, nearest to Okerthorpe, are a moat, and other remains of an ancient mansion, said, by tradition, to have been called Bakewell Hall: but these parks are now divided into farms.

WINGFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

The early mansions of the lords of Winfield (unless it were at the place already mentioned, called Bakewell Hall) is supposed to have been near to the Peacock inn, on the road between Derby and Chesterfield; but the present Manor House, according to Camden, was built about the year 1440 by Ralph lord Cromwell, in the time of king Henry VI. This lord Cromwell was treasurer of England; and the testimony of Camden that he was the founder, is strongly corroborated by the bags or purses of stones (alluding to the office of treasurer, which he filled,) carved over the gateway leading into the quadrangle. Bags or purses are mentioned to have been carved on the manor house of Coly Weston, in Northamptonshire, augmented by this lord Cromwell; and there were also similar ornaments carved in wood, removed about a century ago from Wingfield Manor to a house in Crich, the adjoining lordship.

This seems to have been one of the earliest instances of those noble quadrangular mansions, which were the characteristics of the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. such as Cowdrey in Sussex, and Penshurst in Kent; and succeeded those irregular piles of mixed building, that were the first deviations from the gloomy uncomfortableness of castles.

Though the neighbourhood of Wingfield has not those romantic features by which the landscapes of Derbyshire are generally distinguished, the situation of this House is, nevertheless, bold and majestic: it stands upon an exceed-

Engraved by J. Storer for the Proprietors of Ediger's Antiquities, from a drawing by J. Carter.

Entrance to the interior Court Wingfield Manor House Derby.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke New Bond St. by J. Carpenter Old Bond St. April 2nd 1804.

ingly steep eminence, with the advantage of beautiful prospects in almost every direction.

This Manor House consisted of two square courts; one of which, to the north, has been built on all sides, and the south side of it forms the north side of the south court, which has also ranges of buildings on the east and west sides, and on part of the south. The latter court seems principally to have consisted of offices. The first entrance is under an arched gateway on the east side of the south court. The arch of this gateway being a semicircle, was probably erected subsequent to the rest of the building; from hence the communication with the inner court is under an arched gateway in the middle of the north side of the south court. One half of this range of building seems originally to have been used as a hall, which received light through a beautiful octagon window, and through a range of Gothic windows to the south, now broken away, and a correspondent range to the north, subsequently altered into two ranges. This part of the House was afterwards divided and subdivided into several apartments: these have suffered the same fate as the noble hall, the magnificence of which their erection destroyed. In the other part of this range are the portal, the remains of the chapel, and of the great state apartment, lighted by another rich Gothic window. No part of the building on the east side of the court, except a low wall, now remains. Of the range

of building on the west side of the north court only the outer wall and some broken turrets are left standing.

In the thirty-third year of the reign of Henry VIII. it appears that this Manor was in the possession of the earls of Shrewsbury; and in the time of queen Elizabeth the earl of Shrewsbury held in his custody here the unfortunate Mary queen of Scotland. Her suit of apartments, tradition informs us, was on the west side of the north court. This, in the memory of persons now living, was the most beautiful part of the building: it communicated with the great tower, from whence, it is reported, she had sometimes an opportunity of seeing the friends approach with whom she held a secret correspondence—this tradition appears to be founded on good authority. It is supposed that her confinement at Wingfield commenced in 1569, in which year an attempt was made by Leonard Dacre to rescue her; after which Elizabeth, becoming suspicious of the earl of Shrewsbury, under pretence of his lordship's being in an ill state of health, gave directions to the earl of Huntingdon to take the care of the queen of Scots in Shrewsbury's house; and her train was reduced to thirty persons.

Camden says, "That in the year 1569 Leonard Dacres contrived a way how to convey the captive queen out of the custody, wherein she was kept at Whinfield, in the county of Derby, under the earl of Shrewsbury. Northumberland being a partner in the plot, discovered the same to the duke (Norfolk). But the duke forbad it

Engraved by Daniel for the Antiquarian Topographical Collections of Grose by Mazell.

Remains of the Hall Wingfield Manor House, Derbyshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Marshall & Bond 8 Ho. Carpenter, Cl. Bond St. Apr. 1. 1789.

to be put in execution, fearing lest they should deliver her to the Spaniard for wife, and hoping ere long to procure queen Elizabeth's consent."

The event here alluded to happened the year after the queen of Scots was removed from Bolton castle in Yorkshire to Tutbury castle in Staffordshire, and placed under the care of the earl of Shrewsbury. It is reported she was confined nine years at Wingfield Manor; but it is scarcely credible that so large a proportion of the time she was in the custody of this nobleman should be spent here; for it is well known that from 1568 to 1584 she was at Buxton, Sheffield, Coventry, Tutbury, and other places, and if her confinement here continued so long, it must have been with many intervals of absence.

The Manor House of Wingfield and lordship of Crich continued in the Shrewsbury family, and the former was occasionally at least one of their places of residence till the death of earl Gilbert, in the year 1616, who dying without male issue, the whole of his immense estates in this part of the kingdom descended to his three daughters and co-heirs, viz: Mary, married to William, lord Hubert, earl of Pembroke; Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Grey, earl of Kent; and Aletheia, married to Thomas Howard, earl of Arundell and Surry, by whom, or by whose descendants the Manor House and the two lordships were held in co-partnership, till the hon. Henry Howard, esq. (the second son of the earl of Arundell and Surry, and of lady Aletheia his wife) in the year 1660, sold his

third share of the manor or lordship of Crich, and of the several messuages, lands, &c. belonging to the said manor, to Anthony Bennet, of Brackenfield, in the county of Derby, gent. and Ralph Smith, of Hognaston, in the same county, yeoman, for the sum of £3270, by whom the same was afterwards sold out in parcels to the different tenants. Mr. Howard, afterwards becoming duke of Norfolk, sold and conveyed his third share of the Manor or lordship of South Wingfield, and of all his messuages, lands, &c. within the said Manor of South Wingfield, and the hamlet of Okerthorpe, in the same parish, to Emanuel Halton, Thomas Platts, and Michael Williamson, all of the town and parish of South Wingfield.

In the year 1666, Mr. Emanuel Halton resided at Wingfield Manor. He was the eldest son of Miles Halton, sheriff of Cumberland in 1652, and was some time a student of Gray's Inn; but afterwards being employed as auditor to Henry duke of Norfolk, he was, through that connection, introduced into Derbyshire, and spent the latter part of his life, which was devoted to music and the mathematics, at this House. In the Apppendix to Foster's Mathematical Miscellanies are some of his pieces. In the year 1676 he observed an eclipse of the sun at Wingfield, which was published in the Philosophical Transactions for that year. Wingfield Manor is now in the possession of Wingfield Halton, esq. great grandson of the aforesaid Emanuel, but it is not inhabited.

The Halton family resided here down to the late pos-

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Engraved Etch. from the Original Drawing, Drawn & Etched by Thos. Hearne.

The high Tower Wingfield Manor House, Derbysh.re

Published for the Proprietors by W. Tooke No. Pond St. & Carpenter Old B. Bond Street. April 1. 1789.

sessor, who chose to build a house for his residence at the foot of the high hill upon which the mansion stands, which continues to be inhabited by his son. For this purpose he pulled down and unroofed part of this fine old House, so that the hall in which the Shrewsbury arms and quarterings yet remain, is now, by the voluntary act of the late possessor, exposed to the elements. Those who are fond of the arts must ever regret this strange taste; a taste which also led the family to consider the valuable MSS. and correspondence of their philosophical ancestor as so much waste paper; though some of them have since been rescued from the ignominious destruction to which they were destined. Though some parts of the Manor House have been taken down, and employed by the late Mr. Halton for building his house, yet it was considerably injured before this time. During the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. being possessed by the royal party, it was besieged and taken by lord Grey of Groby, and sir John Gell of Hopton, officers in the parliament service, who, according to Whitelock, voted them a letter of thanks for this and other services. The assault was begun on the east side with cannon planted on Pentridge Common, and a half-moon battery raised for its defence in this quarter was soon carried; but a breach being found impracticable, the cannon were removed to a wood on the opposite side. They made such an impression on the wall, that a considerable breach was soon opened, and the besieged were compelled immediately to

surrender. Colonel Dalby, who was the governor of the place, was killed during the siege. He had disguised himself in the dress of a common soldier; but being seen and known by a deserter, he was shot by him in the face as he was walking in the stables. The hole through which he introduced his musket may yet be seen near the porter's lodge.

Wingfield Manor House is exceedingly well situated for a place of defence; standing, as before observed, upon an eminence, whicl is steep on every side, excepting to the north. In this part it appears to have been greatly strengthened by a deep ditch or moat, which was made nearly across the hill.

Restormel Castle Cornwall

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & T. Carpenter Oldbond St. Sept. 1st 1809.

R[illegible]

[illegible] ruins [illegible] understand [illegible] summit of a [illegible] hill [illegible] Westwindel. [illegible] Cumnoch. [illegible] ing of the [illegible] is kept [illegible] here: it w[illegible] The hill on which it stood is, on the north [illegible] quite steep, [illegible] its [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] covered with wood of various kinds, [illegible] the scene [illegible] romantic and pleasant. [illegible] Cuse is the only [illegible] tower [illegible] between which and [illegible] number of spare [illegible] to the parapet, [illegible] the [illegible] by a third stair [illegible] This [illegible] small chapel, which [illegible] which that surrounds [illegible] and gateway, it may be [illegible] [illegible] respect to the [illegible] of the [illegible]

RESTORMAL CASTLE,

CORNWALL.

THE ruins of this once magnificent fortress stand upon the summit of a high hill within a mile north of the town of Lestwithiel. It was one of the residences of the earls of Cornwall. Richard, king of the Romans, kept his court here: it was likewise the residence of his son Edmund. The hill on which it stands is, on the north side, remarkably steep, having its base washed by the Fâwy river; it is covered with wood of various kinds, which renders the scene remarkably romantic and picturesque. The entrance to the Castle is through a square tower, with a ruinous arched gateway; this leads into an open area, between which and the embattled wall of the ramparts are a number of apartments extending round the whole inside: immediately within the entrance to the area are two staircases, leading between the rooms and the outer walls to the parapet, which is seven feet higher than the top of the rampart: the rooms of the upper story were entered by a third staircase. This floor communicated with a small chapel, which projected nearly to the middle of the ditch that surrounds the Castle: from the form of its windows and gateway, it may be concluded that its erection was subsequent to the rest of the building.

Many ruins of the offices belonging to the Castle are visible on its north and east sides, which demonstrate it to have been of great extent. There was formerly a park round it, well wooded; but this, with several others in the county, were demolished by Henry VIII.

St. Cleers Well, Cornwall.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Earle, New Bond St. & Wm. Darpentier, Old Bond St. Aquatinta by

ST. CLEER'S WELL,

CORNWALL.

St. Cleer's Well, which is situated about a quarter of a mile from the parish church of that name, appears to have been covered and enclosed within four walls, having two windows or openings, one on each side, and in front an entrance under two round arches. Of the remains of this erection the front is the most perfect, though partly covered with ivy; the water which flows from the holy spring forms a large pool before it, which was surrounded by a low wall, like St. Nun's Well, described by Carew: this was probably used for a "Bowssening Pool," as in former times it was certainly held by our superstitious ancestors as a bath of sovereign virtue. The practice of *bowssening* is related by Carew nearly as follows: "The water which runs from the Well fell into a square and close walled plot, that might be filled to any depth thought necessary. The insane person was made to stand on the wall with his back towards the pool, into which, by a blow on the breast, he was suddenly plunged headlong; while here a strong fellowe provided for the nonce tooke him and tossed him up and down alongst and athwart the water, until the patient, by forgoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury.

Then he was conveyed to the church, and certaine masses sung over him, upon which handling, if his right wits returned, the patroness of the Well had the thanks; but if there appeared small amendment, he was bowssened againe and againe, while there remayned in him any hope of life for recovery." Very near to the Well stands a stone cross, ornamented with a small portion of rude sculpture, where formerly the votaries to the Well, who supposed they had received benefit from the use of the water, might kneel to return thanks, and where a blessing was generally implored upon its use.

Engraved by [illegible] for the Proprietors of the Topographical Collection, from a Drawing by [illegible]

Ludlow, Salop.

Published for the Proprietors by William Faulder, Sold by Imperator Old Bond St. May 1. 1789.

LUDLOW CASTLE,

SHROPSHIRE.

THE Castle of Ludlow, immortalized by the first representation of Milton's Comus, and the writing of the first book of Hudibras within its walls, is now a vast range of crumbling ruins. It was built by Roger de Montgomery, on a ridge of rocks overlooking the river Corve, about the year 1112, in the reign of Henry I. His son, Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury, forfeited this estate by having joined the party of Robert de Courthose, duke of Normandy, against the king. It now became a princely residence, and remained in the possession of the crown at the accession of Stephen, but was nevertheless garrisoned, and held out against him by Gervase Pagne, the governor, during the contest with the empress Maud.

It remained in the crown till the succeeding reign, when Henry II. presented it to his favourite, Fulk Fitz-Warine, or de Dinan, to whom succeeded Soccas de Dinan; between whom and Hugh de Mortimer, lord of Wigmore, such dissentions arose as at length occasioned the seizure of Mortimer, and his confinement in one of the towers of this Castle, which to this day is called Mortimer's Tower, from which he was not liberated till he had paid an immense ransom.

This Castle was again in possession of the crown in the eighth year of king John, who bestowed it on Philip de Albani, from whom it descended to the Lacies of Ireland, the last of which family, Walter de Lacy, dying without issue male, left it to his grand-daughter Maud, the daughter of his deceased son Edward, and wife of Peter de Geneva, or Jenéville, a poictevin of the house of Lorrain, from whose posterity it passed by a daughter to the Mortimers, and from them hereditarily to the crown: but during the contentions between Henry III. and his barons, in the year 1264, it was taken by Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, the ambitious leader of the confederate barons. In the thirtieth year of Henry VI. it was inhabited by Richard duke of York, who there drew up his declaration of affected allegiance to the king, pretending that the army of 10,000 men, which he had raised in the Marches of Wales, was "for the public weale of the realme." The event of this commotion between the Royalists and Yorkists, the defeat of Richard's attempt, is well known. The Castle of Ludlow, says Hale, "was spoyled." The king's troops seized on whatever was valuable in it; and, according to the same chronicler, hither "the king sent the duchess of York, with her two younger sons, to be kept in ward, with the duchess of Buckingham her sister, where she continued a certain space." The Castle was soon afterwards possessed by Edward duke of York, afterwards king Edward IV. who at that time resided in the neighbouring castle of

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by W. Tomkins

Ludlow Castle, Salop.

Published by the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & Carpenter, Old Bond St. May 1.1811.

Wigmore, and who, in order to revenge the death of his father, had collected some troops in the Marches, and attached the garrison to his cause. On his accession to the throne, the Castle was put in a state of repair, and a few years afterwards made the court of his son, the prince of Wales; who was sent hither by him, as Hale relates, "for justice to be doen in the Marches of Wales, to the end that by the authoritie of his presence, the wild Welshmenne, and evill-disposed personnes should refraine from their accustomed murther and outrages." Sir Henry Sidney, some years afterwards, observed, in his state papers, that, since the establishment of the lord president and council, the whole country of Wales had been brought from their disobedient and barbarous incivility, to a civil and obedient condition; and the bordering English counties had been freed from those spoils and felonies with which the Welch, before this institution, had annoyed them. On the demise of Edward, his eldest son was first proclaimed king by the name of Edward V. The young monarch and his brother were, however, soon sent for from the Castle by their dissembling uncle Richard, who is supposed to have removed these innocent obstacles to his ambition by the most foul and unnatural murder.

In the reign of Henry VII. his eldest son Arthur prince of Wales resided in this Castle, and observed here great festivity upon his marriage with Catharine of Arragon, daughter to Ferdinand king of Spain.

This fortress being annexed to the principality of Wales, was the habitation appointed for the lords presidents, who held in it the court of the Marches. It would therefore hardly have been supposed that its external splendour should have suffered neglect, if Powell, the Welch historian, had not related, that, "Sir Henry Sidney, who was made lord president in 1564, repaired the Castle of Ludlow, which is the cheefest house within the Marches, being in great decai, as the chapell, the court house, and a faire fountaine." Sir Henry's munificence to this stately fabric is more particularly recorded by T. Churchyard, in an old poem called "The Worthines of Wales," printed in 1578. The chapter is entitled "The Castle of Ludloe," in which is related, that "Sir Harry built many things here worthie praise and memorie." In one of the state apartments, he mentions a superb escutcheon in stone of the arms of prince Arthur; and an empalement of St. Andrew's cross with prince Arthur's arms, painted in the windows of the great hall: and in the hall and chambers, he says, there was a variety of rich workmanship, suitable to so magnificent a Castle.

"Prince Arthur's armes is there well wrought in stone
(A worthie worke, that few or none may mend)
This worke not such, that it may pass alone;
For as the tyme did alwaies people send

Engraved by Greig & Nichols, Independent Engraving Establishment, Clerkenwell, from a Drawing by J. Dixon.

Remains of the Chapel, Ludlow Castle, Salop.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, Thos. Maze, Old Bond Street, & Alex. Hogg, Paternoster Row.

To world, that might excede in wit and spreete;
So sondrie sorts of works are in that seate,
That for so hye a stately place is meete;
In it besides (the works are here unnam'd),
A chapell is, most trim and costly sure."—

Sir Henry Sidney caused also many salutary regulations to be made in the court. In the hall, or in one of the great chambers, COMUS was acted: this took place in 1631, when the earl of Bridgewater was lord president, and inhabited it, the principal parts being performed by his lordship's sons and daughter, in which masque the Castle was represented in one of the scenes. But "pomp, and feast, and revelry, with mask, and antique pageantry;" were soon succeeded in Ludlow Castle by the din of arms; for during the civil war of Charles I. it was for a while kept as a garrison for the king. In the summer of 1645, a force of near 2000 horse and foot, drawn together out of the garrisons of Ludlow, Hereford, Worcester, and Monmouth, were by a less number of the rebels defeated near Ludlow; and in the following year the Castle was delivered up to the parliament.

No other remarkable circumstances distinguish the history of this place till the court of the Marches was abolished, and the lords presidents were discontinued in 1688. From that period its decay commenced; it has since been gradually stripped of its curious and valuable ornaments. No longer inhabited by its noble guardians,

it has fallen into neglect, and neglect has encouraged plunder. It is not to be wondered at that this noble Castle is in decay, when we consider that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood live upon the sale of the materials.

The Castle is strongly environed by walls of considerable height and thickness, and fortified with round and square towers at irregular distances. The interior apartments were defended on one side by a deep ditch, cut out of the rock; on the other, by an almost inaccessible precipice overlooking the vale of Corve. It was divided into two separate parts; the Castle, properly speaking, in which were the palace and lodgings; and the green, or out-work. The green takes in a large compass of ground, in which were the court of judicature and records, the stables, garden, bowling green, and other offices.

Ruins at Mount Edgcumbe, Devon.

Published March 1st 1792 by Mr. Cadell & Mr. Davies, Strand & Mr. Edwards, Pall Mall, Street, Mayfair, 1792.

RUINS AT MOUNT EDGCUMBE,

DEVONSHIRE.

THE subject of the accompanying Plate is a well-known object to every person who visits Mount Edgcumbe, the seat of the earl of Mount Edgcumbe. It stands on the terrace, and has been fitted up with seats as a resting-place. The fragments of antiquity by which it is formed were brought from the neighbouring town of Stonehouse by the late earl of Mount Edgcumbe, and, excepting some embattled walls, which are nearly covered with ivy, are the only remains of a small religious house, which is unnoticed by any county historian. The arch, which is nearly semicircular, recedes, and has on each side remains of a niche, having very slender and beautiful pillars; this arch is supposed to have been the entrance to a chapel; within it, forming the back of the resting-place, is an elegant piscina. From the spot where these interesting remains are placed, a wide green slope descends for a quarter of a mile to the rocky shores of Cawsand Bay; the woods on each side exclude many prospects of the head-lands, and confine the view entirely to the ocean.

The beautiful peninsula of Mount Edgcumbe, which is approached by crossing the water at the place called

Cremill Ferry, possesses many rich and pleasing scenes, and presents from the high grounds a singular variety of interesting and grand prospects. The house is situated on the side of a wooded hill; from the windows of its northern and eastern fronts it commands extensive and variegated prospects of the Hamoaze with its shipping, the river Tamar, Plymouth Sound with the island of St. Nicholas, the town of Plymouth with its citadel, Stonehouse, Plymouth Dock, and the dockyard; and of all the surrounding country, bounded by elevated hills, of which the most prominent are Hengist Down, Brent Tor, and other Tors on Dartmoor.

Engraved by J. Basire for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet from a Drawing by W. Marks

Stone Cross Lavatory, W.M. Somersetshire.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Marks No. 8 St. Clement's Old B. and S. Carpenter Old B. and S. Hogarth's

STONE CROSS, DUNDARY HILL,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE hill upon which this Cross is erected commands a great extent of country, rich in cultivation, and interesting from its various other beauties.

"The bursting prospect spreads immense around,
And snatch'd o'er hill, and dale, and wood, and lawn,
And verdant field, and dark'ning heath between,
And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd
Of household smoke, your eye excursive roams."

Clifton in the Valley forms a grand and striking object, as does Ashton Court, and the expanse of ocean which bounds the scene.

The Cross, from its elevated situation, affords a landmark for mariners. Its form is octangular, and consits of a shaft, tapering as it ascends; the upper part is curiously ornamented, and nearly resembles a lanthorn; this is headed with a large stone, which is likewise sculptured; the bottom of the shaft is strengthened by four small butments. It stands upon a large basement, with bold ornamented projections on four of its sides; the alternate

faces have oblong recesses, filled with a pointed arch and two trefoil heads, having the appearance of a window filled up. On each side of the mullion is a shield; these shields probably contained the armorial bearings of the founder of the Cross, but they are now so injured by time, that no traces of sculpture can be discerned; the whole rests upon four steps, the lower one having a projecting fillet.

N. Door of Bibury Church, Gloucester.

Published for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & T. Carpenter, Old Bond St. May 2. 1809.

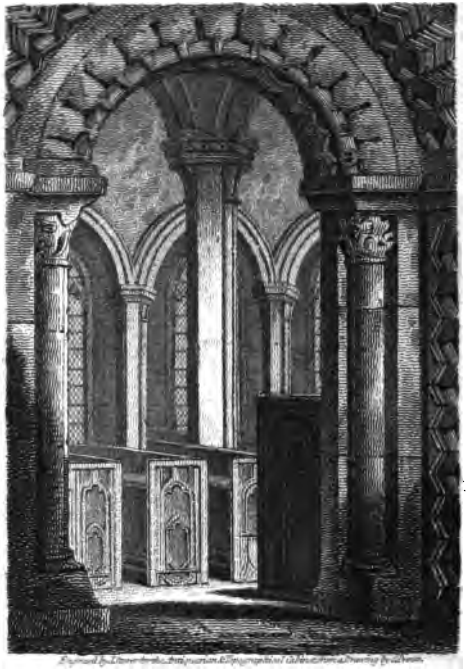
BIBURY CHURCH,

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Bibury is a small village, near the banks of the river Colne, in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow. The Church is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a spacious edifice, supposed to have been built upon a former foundation by the monks of Osney. It consists of a nave, chancel, and side aisles, with a tower at the north-west angle; the north and south doors are in the style of early Norman architecture; the former is represented in the accompanying Plate. The arch is ornamented with two bands of zigzag, surrounded by a row of billet-work; it rests upon a moulding richly sculptured, which is supported by two columns, with ornamented caps; the door has a trefoil head. On the north wall was a large painting of St. Christopher, now entirely obliterated: according to a monkish legend, the sight of an image of this saint was sufficient to preserve the spectator from violent or sudden death.

Bibury formerly gave name to a hundred; the manor was anciently possessed by the see of Worcester; but between the years 1125 and 1150 it was given to the abbey of Osney, in Oxfordshire; after which a controversy arose between the churches of Worcester and Osney,

relative to its alienation; and reference was made to pope Alexander III. who deputed the bishop of Exeter to determine the dispute; when it was adjudged, "that the said church of Osney should hold and enjoy for ever the Church of Bibury, with its chapels and all its appurtenances, saving in all things the jurisdiction of the diocesan, paying therefore yearly in recompence 60*s*. to the church of Worcester, in the name of a canon, that the bishop should place there one canon at least twenty years old, and not infamous, who should follow the rule of the house, &c.; and lastly, that all and singular of the convent of Osney should offer up the same prayers for the bishop of Winchester as they did for their own founders and abbots."



Engraved by J. Basire from a Drawing by J. Carter.

Interior of Kilkhampton Church, Cornwall.

Published by the Proprietors by W. Clarke, Bow, D. Nichols, Carpenter St. Bond St. 1st May 1789.

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KILKHAMPTON CHURCH,

CORNWALL.

KILKHAMPTON is situated nearly at the extremity of the county of Cornwall, towards the north of Devonshire. This village is superior in neatness and other agreeable circumstances to the generality of villages in the county; its name is of Saxon derivation, and signifies the church dwelling town. Many places in this part of the country have their names compounded of Saxon and Cornish, occasioned by the mixture of those invaders with the natives. The barony of Kilkhampton has for many ages belonged to the Grenvilles, whose ancient seat called Stowe, of which there is at this time no remains, formerly stood near the village. The family of the Grenvilles, or de Granvilles, came into this country with William the Conqueror, and the Church of Kilkhampton was originally erected by a baron of that ancient line, whose sculptured arms are displayed upon almost every part of the venerable fabric. In this Church the elegant and pious Hervey conceived his celebrated Meditations among the Tombs, which he commences with a solemn description of the place.—" It was an ancient pile, reared by hands that ages ago were mouldered into dust, situate in the centre of a large burial ground, remote from all the noise and hurry of tumul-

tuous life. The body spacious, the structure lofty, the whole magnificently plain. A row of regular pillars extended themselves thro' the midst, and supported the roof with simplicity and dignity. The light that passed thro' the windows seemed to shed a kind of luminous obscurity, which gave every object a grave and melancholy air—the deep silence, added to the gloomy aspect, and both heightened by the loneliness of the place, greatly increased the solemnity of the scene. The next thing that engaged my attention was the lettered floor. The pavement, somewhat like Ezekiel's roll, was written over from one end to the other. I soon perceived the comparison to hold good in another respect, and the inscriptions to be matter of mourning, lamentation, and woe." The same author, as he proceeds, takes notice of an expensive and elaborate monument to the memory of sir Bevil Granville—" Swords and spears, murdering engines and instruments of slaughter, adorn the stone with formidable magnificence." Beneath is a tablet with this inscription:

" Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
When his one bark a navy did defy;
When now encompass'd round the victor stood,
And bath'd his pinnace in his conquering blood,
Till all his purple current dry and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument.
Where shall the next fam'd Granville's ashes stand,
Thy *grandsire* fills the seas, and *thou* the land."

Engraved by J. Storer for the Antiquarian & Topographical Cabinet, from a Drawing by J. Greig.

S. Door of Kilkhampton Church Cornwall.

Pub.d by Ad. for the Proprietors by W. Clarke, New Bond St. & J. Carpenter, Old Bond St. May 1.st 1819.

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Sir Bevil's character is admirably drawn by Clarendon in his History of the Rebellion.

The southern entrance to this Church is peculiarly rich and beautiful, and appears of greater antiquity than any other part; it is through a semicircular arch, enriched with grotesque heads and several bands of zigzag sculpture; the arch is supported by three columns on each side, having capitals differently ornamented. Over

Font Kilkhampton Church Cornwall

the entrance is a stone bearing the date 1567, with this appropriate inscription—*Porta Cele.* Intended perhaps to form the following distich:

Porta cele, the gate of heaven,
One thousand five hundred and sixty-seven.

The font is of octangular form and capacious; on its different compartments are sculptured the Grenville arms.